The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851. No. 4403 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM SHIP EAGLE, J. J. Warner, commander, will sail *within forty-eight hours after her arrival.*

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 12266

FOR MORPETH, HUNTER RIVER, Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace,

THE fast-sailing ketch HAZARD, 50 tons, Cox, master, will sail positively on Saturday evening next.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12444

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE BRIGANTINE CHAMPION, 80 tons, Captain Balday, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12446

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fast Schooner SHAMROCK, 120 tons, Reynolds, master, will sail positively on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, (Albion Wharf). 12445

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner WILLIAM, 80 tons burthen, Charles Bullivant, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS CROFT,
12441 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE FINE SCHOONER LAVINA, 90 tons burthen, A. Steel, master, is detained at the request of shippers until Saturday next, on which day she will sail (wind and weather permitting.) For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board; or to

HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
June 26. 12460

FOR WIDE BAY,

THE favourite Brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Captain Kelly, will positively sail on Saturday next. Accommodations for passengers very good. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12443

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
FIRST VESSEL.
FOR PASSAGE ONLY.

THE CLIPPER FAVORITE, Thomas Stericker, commander, has cleared at the Customs, and sails THIS MORNING. Passengers must be on board before ten o'clock.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY.

The DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, will finish loading This Morning, and positively go to sea To-morrow morning, at daylight.

To follow the Diana,
The fine first-class brig ESPERANZA, J. Moodie, commander, will commence loading This Day, and sail on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

To follow the Esperanza.
The fine schooner J. LOVETT, J. Sommerville, commander, has nearly all her freight ready, and will sail in a few days.

To follow the J. Lovett,
The barque EMMA, J. Allen, commander, hourly expected from Newcastle, will be despatched on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

The accommodations of these vessels are most superior. Beds, bed linen, and the best wines and provisions, supplied on board, free of EXTRA CHARGE.

Shippers and passengers are respectfully informed, these vessels will punctually sail on the days named, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
12463 489, George-street.

FIRST PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
Going direct to the Wharf without Lightering.

THE PHŒBE, 100 tons burthen, J. H. Nickson, commander, will sail on Thursday next.

The PRINCE OF WALES, 130 tons burthen, Charles Gaunt, commander, on or about Saturday next, 28th instant.

The DART, 200 tons burthen, Alexander Collins, commander, to follow with all despatch.

These unrivalled packets have superior accommodation for passengers, beds and bedding found on board, free of charge.

For freight or passage apply on board; at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

The PHŒBE having gone to the Circular Wharf to fill up, shippers are requested to complete their shipments by this vessel at that wharf. 12184

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE clipper Brigantine DON JUAN, (goes direct to the wharf without lightering,) 170 tons, Edwin Courtnay, commander. This vessel having her dead weight ready to go on board, will sail on Saturday next, *full or not full.* It is therefore absolutely necessary that shippers and passengers should apply immediately, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
12457 Queen-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing brig CHRISTINA, J. Korff, master, will positively sail for the above port This Day.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SMITH, BROTHERS,
12464 Sussex-street.

FOR GEELONG AND PORTLAND BAY,

THE fine BRIG WILLIAM HILL, 119 tons register, John Macarthur, master, will commence loading immediately after discharge of her inward cargo.

For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.

Wanted, about twenty tons of Newcastle coals.
June 23. 12268

FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
(DAILY EXPECTED,)

THE fine first-class Schooner VELOCITY, M'Veigh, master, 180 tons burthen; is under engagement to sail seven days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, June 24. 12201

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To sail to-morrow morning.

THE fine fast-sailing packet-brig, MERCURY, 190 tons, R. G. Rae, Commander.

A few tons of light freight will be received at the Queen's Wharf, for shipment by this vessel. No detention will take place beyond the time required to ship her stores. Her cabin accommodations are not yet complete, in consequence of which, any parties wishing to proceed in her will be taken at a low rate. Apply on board, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
12458 Queen-street.

HOBART TOWN DIRECT.

THE fine first-class schooner ADELAIDE, Pitt, master, 120 tons burthen, is now nearly loaded, and will clear To-Morrow at the Custom House, and sail for the above on Thursday morning at daylight.

For freight or passage apply to Captain PITT.

JAMES COOK, Circular Quay.
June 95. 12368

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine schooner PICARD, 200 tons burthen, James Lacy, master, sailing on Saturday next.

For freight or passage, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 12007

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,
(Will positively sail on SATURDAY NEXT,)

THE well-known Packet Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, Walter Todd, commander. This vessel having made a very quick passage to and from Adelaide, will take the place of the MERCURY, and will sail as above. The Wild Irish Girl has now established her fame as the fastest sailer out of this port; she makes her passages with the REGULARITY OF A STEAMER! Her accommodations are of first-rate order, and everything that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of passengers will be found on board. The cargo intended for the Mercury is ready to go on board the Wild Irish Girl. There will be room for 25 tons light cargo, five cabin and four steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, on board, at Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
12456 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND,
To sail in a few days.

THE first-class barque DANIEL WEBSTER, 296 tons, Philip Jones, commander. For *cabin* passage, or light freight, apply to the commander, on board; or to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
June 31. 12064

Notice to Shippers and Passengers.
SHIPPERS FOR PORT NICHOLSON.
Brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM.

SHIPPERS per LOUIS AND MIRIAM for the above port, are respectfully requested to send their freight on board as early as possible, to prevent disappointment in having their goods shut out. Passengers are also requested to make early application and secure their berths.

Circular Wharf, June 19. 12472

FOR VALPARAISO,

THE splendid A1 Ship LADY EVELINE, 875 tons register, James M'Clellan, commander. This vessel having very superior poop accommodations, offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for England. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
12379 700, George-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.
FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP WINDSOR, 800 tons, W. B. Pryce, commander, will be ready to receive Horses for the above port on the 3rd of July, and proceed to sea on the 6th.

Passengers for England via India will find this an excellent opportunity.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
12257 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing first class ship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, 611 tons, Henry Courtney Loney, commander, now loading at the Circular Quay. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon.

Apply to the Captain on board, or
J. B. METCALFE.
May 29. 10498

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 barque RALPH THOMPSON, 385 tons, N. M. Stephen Atkinson, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have dispatch. Apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
12451 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque BONDICAR, 394 tons register, Robert Martin, commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
12378 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE fine first-class barque MAY QUEEN, 360 tons register, Richard Thomas, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., or
L. AND S. SPYER.
Sydney, June 25. 12450

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine first-class British-built barque BOLIVAR, 650 tons burthen. For particulars apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
12383 Commander.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque RALPH THOMPSON, 385 tons, N.M., Stephen Atkinson, master.

Apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
12271 Spring-street.

FOR CHARTER,
To any part of the world.

THE fine barque SYMMETRY, Charles Young, commander, having 420 tons Coals on board, is ready to proceed to any part of the world at two days' notice. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 12089

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, every Monday and Thursday at noon, until further notice.

The tenders to be *in duplicate*, sealed, and marked "Tender for Treasury Bills."

Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th June, 1851.
T. W. RAMSAY.
11200 Deputy Commissary General.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 20s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 8th of July next, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June instant, to elect a Director in the room of Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., and to appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, June 19. 11996

No. 51-254
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 25th June, 1851.

TO CARTERS AND LABOURERS.

CARTERS and Labourers requiring employment on the Works of the Corporation are requested to make application at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 27th instant, at three o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Chairman of the Improvement Committee.
12435 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of the above Company are removed from No. 448 to No. 541, George-street. Entrance in Jamison-street.

ROBERT STYLES, Secretary.
June 25. 12422

PRODUCTIONS, INDUSTRY, AND RESOURCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SERIES of papers on the above subjects will be published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and, when complete, will be reprinted for general circulation.

Any information, or suggestions in aid of the work, will be gratefully received.

Address (if by post, pre-paid) to S. S., *Herald* Office. 10956

THE Subscription Cumberland Hounds meet on Saturday, the 29th June, 1851, at the Gipps Arms, at eight o'clock in the morning. 12428

GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT.

THE NEW YORK SERENADERS respectfully announce their Third Grand Concert, which (in consequence of the room at the Royal Hotel being otherwise engaged), will take place at the Hotel of Mr. Entwisle, York street, on

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

Every arrangement will be made for the convenience of visitors, and the balconies will be reserved for Ladies.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Introductory Overture, "Love Not"	Full Band
Happy are we	Mr. Pierce
Would I were a Darky Boy	" Nash
Dandy Broadway Swell	" Kitts
Commence you Darkies	" Cushing
Mr. Coon	" Pierce
Sally White, - Music from "Don Pasquale"	Company
Gal wid de blue dress on	Mr. Pierce
Phantom Chorus—Music from "La Sonnambula"	Company

PART II.

Duet — Flutina and Guitar	Messrs. Nash and Pierce

PART III.

Overture—"La Fille de la Regiment"	Full Band
Come to the Husking	Mr. Nash
Life by the Galley Fire	" Pierce
Sugar Cane Green	" Kitts
Uncle Ned	" Cushing
Julia Green	" Nash
Old Napper	" Lee
Old Aunt Sally	" Pierce

Admission, 2s. Doors open at seven. Commence at half-past seven. 12425

MR. HENRY MARSH begs to inform his pupils, friends, and the public, that he will resume his pianoforte instructions, &c., &c., on Monday, the 7th July, 1851.

Mr. H. M. will give lessons at his private residence in Bligh-street. Terms, &c., may be obtained at the Sydney Pianoforte and Music Warerooms, Hunter-street.

Bligh-street, June 23. 12288

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE will receive a few additional Pupils at the termination of the present vacation. An English Master attends the more advanced Pupils. Terms may be known by application to Mrs. S. C., 170, Elizabeth-street, between King and Market streets. 12431

MRS. INGLIS, Straw Bonnet maker, Milliner, and Furrier, Elizabeth-street, (late of Goulburn-street.) N.B.—Ladies' furs cleaned and altered to the latest fashion, and moth completely eradicated 12925

IN THE PRESS,
And will be published on Saturday, June 28,
Demy 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

PLAIN STATEMENTS and PRACTICAL HINTS, respecting the Discovery and Working of
GOLD IN AUSTRALIA,
By the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, M.A., Fellow of the Geological Society of London, &c., &c.
BY SANDS AND KENNY,
Stationers and Booksellers,
456, George-street.

For the convenience of those residing at a distance, the Publishers will forward the above *free through the post* on receipt of one shilling and eight-pence worth of postage stamps. 12402

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RICHMOND.

THE Rev. ALEXANDER SALMON, of the Free Church, Sydney, will preach in the above Church on Sabbath first, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon. 12324

PRESBYTERIAN COLONIAL CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSION SOCIETY.

AT a public meeting held in St. Andrew's Scots Church, Sydney, on the 12th instant, with a view to the formation of a Church Extension and Mission Society, under the Synod of Australia, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

"1. That the necessity of supplying additional means of grace, by the dispensation of divine ordinances in distant and destitute localities in this colony, to Presbyterians connected with the Church of Scotland, and others willing to embrace the advantages of a settled ministry, having been generally acknowledged; and this meeting sympathizing with such persons; is of opinion, that it will be attended with great public and private benefit to form, under the Synod of Australia, a society having for its objects, by the union of the Presbyterian interest, the establishment of Churches and temporary places of worship in the interior, and the appointment of fixed and itinerating ministers, whereby, under the blessing of the Most High, and the outpouring of his grace in the hearts of the people, many persons may be preserved in the faith of their fathers—many turned from evil courses,—and many trained to habits of virtue and religion.

"2. That the Society now to be formed be named the Presbyterian Colonial Church Extension and Mission Society—that its operations be confined in the first instance to Australia—that the Moderator of the Synod of Australia, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, be President ex officio—that it consist of a convener, secretary, treasurer, and committee of fifteen members, who shall conduct the general business—that ordinary meetings be held monthly—and that a general annual meeting be held in January during the sitting of Synod—that in ordinary meetings five be a quorum—and that the office-bearers be elected annually at the general meeting, when an abstract of receipts and disbursements shall be made, and published for general information, if necessary.

"3. That the objects of the Presbyterian Colonial Church Extension and Mission Society be threefold: 1. To procure funds by subscription, donation, collection, bequest, and other contributions. 2. To bring out clergymen from the mother country, at suitable times, and in adequate numbers. 3. To diffuse among the members of the Church in the mother country, correct views of the position of the members of the Church of Scotland in the colony, and to solicit a more constant attention to the spiritual wants of her children in this most important portion of the empire, founding such representation as may be made upon the resolutions of the General Assembly passed in the years 1848 and 1849, promising aid by sending out ministers and funds.

"4. That the object of this religious society being exclusively colonial at present, and embracing Protestant members of various denominations residing in localities where divine ordinances may, by its agency, be dispensed, contributions be solicited from the public generally; that the Synod be solicited to direct that half-yearly sermons be preached and collections made in each congregation on behalf of the society; and that the members of the Church be especially solicited to use their best exertions to render this society useful and efficient.

"5. That in the event of the Established Church of Scotland resolving to extend her missionary operations to the South Sea Islands, this society will co-operate with her in carrying out the views of that Church, promoting the conversion of the heathen, and diffusing the blessings of the pure and simple forms of Presbyterian worship among the inhabitants of the distant isles of the sea; and that this society will urge the same upon the attention of the Church of Scotland.

"6. That the following gentlemen be solicited to become Office Bearers of this Society: President—The Very Rev. H. R. Gilchrist, Moderator of Synod, *ex officio*. Convener—The Rev. John M'Garvie, D.D. Joint Secretaries—The Rev. Dr. Fullerton, and Mr. W. Brooks. Treasurer—George Miller, Esq. Committee—John Gilchrist, Esq., J.P., John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D., Frederick M'Kellar, Esq., M.D., John Brown, Esq., J.P., Alderman, W. R. Scott, Esq., The Rev. James Coutts, W. Brooks, Esq., Thomas Shepherd, Esq., The Rev. Thomas Aitken, A.M., W. Clark, Esq., W. H. Hamilton, Esq., George Rattray, Esq., Rev. Robert Stewart, Mr. D. M'Innes, Elder, Mr. William M'Intosh, Elder.

At an adjourned meeting of Committee, held on the 24th instant, it was moved, seconded, and agreed to.

"That Subscriptions be solicited from the public generally, to be paid annually, or quarterly, as may be most convenient, and that the clergymen of the Synod be requested to preach suitable sermons at such times as may be judged expedient, and to use their best exertions in behalf of the Society."

JAMES FULLERTON,
WILLIAM BROOKS.
12426 Secretaries.

NOTICE.—We beg respectfully to inform our numerous patrons and the public that we have arrived to us, this day, ex Anna Mary, a case containing the latest novelties in Jewellery, amongst which will be found—gold chains, Albert brooches, armlets, necklets, diamond and other rings, gold and silver watches; also, a varied and useful selection of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments, aneroid barometers, Brazilian pebbles, glasses of every focus and tint, and fancy goods.

They will be landed in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS,
Opticians, Watchmakers, and Jewellers,
478, George-street.
June 25. 12468

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE Wholesale Agent for the sale of the above Medicines begs to call the attention of the public to the following case of cure of a malady to which the inhabitants of this colony seem peculiarly liable, namely—the loss of their fingers from poisonous wounds:—

To Mr. S. Emanuel, Agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Goulburn.

Sir,—I beg to inform you, for the benefit of the public, of the following cure effected on me by the use of the above Pills and Ointment. I was killing a pig and was bit in the finger, and was very bad, and under four doctors, who wanted to cut my hand off; and when I would not consent, I could get no cure. I was advised to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and I am happy to say, after using them for one month, I am entirely cured.

CHARLES HUGGINS.
Nadgengomar Creek, near Braidwood,
March 27.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box, with the same words woven in the water mark of the books of direction wrapped round the medicines.

Should unprincipled venders recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
7087 75, King-street.

COMMISSION AGENCY.

MR. F. R. COLE respectfully returns his thanks to the numerous settlers who have promised him their patronage, and begs to inform them that in consequence of intelligence he has just received from home, he declines entering into the business, it being his intention shortly to return to England; and he further begs to inform them that his intended partner, Mr. Henry Prescott will commence business on the 1st proximo. 12423

(A Circular.)
To STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, &c., &c.
Sydney, No. 451, George-street.

SIR,—We beg respectfully to apprize you of our having relinquished the RETAIL TRADE, and opened the above named premises as Wholesale Drapers, Mercers, Manufacturing Clothiers, and General Importers.

Our immediate connexion with the Home Manufacturers, combined with the knowledge acquired since residing in the colony of obtaining goods suitable to the markets, we trust will be sufficient inducement to receive a share of your patronage.

Soliciting the favour of an early call,
We are, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.
June 20. 12313

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.

JOHN WEIGHT begs to make known to his friends and the public generally, that being desirous of reducing his stock as much as possible, previous to STOCK-TAKING, he has determined upon SELLING OFF the whole of his Winter Goods at such prices as cannot fail to attract intending purchasers. A lot of a few of the articles will be sufficient to show the immense reduction that has taken place.

	Original price. £	s.	d.	Reduced to. £	s.	d.
Coburg cloths	0	1	0½	0	0	9½
Ditto, ditto	0	1	3	0	1	0½
Orleans	0	1	0½	0	0	10
Alpaca	0	1	3½	0	1	0½
French Merinos	0	3	9	0	3	1½
Ditto, ditto	0	3	3½	0	2	11½
French twill	0	2	6	0	1	10½
Holyrood tweed	0	1	3	0	0	11½
Brocaded tweed	0	2	0	0	1	7½
Double width plaids	0	1	0½	0	0	10½
Ditto, ditto	0	1	2½	0	1	0½
Clan tartans	0	2	0	0	1	8½
De laine dresses	0	6	6	0	4	11
Ditto, ditto	0	8	6	0	7	1½
Cashmere ditto	0	10	6	0	8	9

VISITES, MANTLES, &c.

This department will be found replete with all the novelties of the season.

Ladies' Holyrood tweed mantles, double lined	0	9	6	0	6	11
Ditto, ditto	0	10	6	0	7	9
Ditto, elegantly trimmed	0	12	6	0	10	0
Victoria ditto	0	15	6	0	12	6
Ditto, ditto	0	18	6	0	14	11
Ditto	1	2	6	0	18	6
Saxony cloth ditto, elegantly trimmed	1	12	6	1	5	0
Ditto ditto, braided	2	10	0	1	12	6
Children's paletots	0	2	4½	0	1	11½
Ditto ditto	0	4	0	0	3	11½
Ditto ditto	0	5	6	0	4	6
Ladies' silk visites, lined	0	10	6	0	8	3
Ditto ditto	0	18	6	0	14	6
Ditto ditto	1	2	6	0	18	6
Satin ditto ditto	0	18	6	0	14	9
Ditto ditto ditto	1	2	6	0	18	9
Ditto rich silk lined and quilted	2	10	0	1	16	0

Parties about to proceed to the Diggings will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase their outfits, as every article will be sold considerably under the old prices.

Blankets	0	9	6	0	7	6
Ditto	0	12	6	0	10	9
10-4 ditto	0	16	6	0	14	9
Serge shirts	0	4	6	0	3	9
Ditto ditto, all wool	0	5	6	0	4	11
Ditto, double backed	0	6	9	0	5	9
Lambswool shirts	0	2	6	0	1	11
Ditto ditto	0	6	0	0	2	4½
Ditto ditto	0	4	0	0	3	3
Pilot trousers	0	10	6	0	7	9
Cord ditto	0	7	9	0	5	6
Ditto ditto	0	9	6	0	7	6
Moleskin ditto, double stitched and taped	0	6	6	0	4	11
Knit wool hose	0	1	6	0	1	1½
Ditto ditto	0	2	0	0	1	6

Observe the address—
JOHN WEIGHT,
Late Johnson and Weight,
Cobden House,
12133 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

TO SHIPPERS, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, Entrance to the Wholesale Stores, Bank Court, King-street. 7490

CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, DAMASKS, AND MOREENS.
Ex May Queen.

LARK AND BENNETT beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just landed a large assortment of the above, which will be sold at reduced prices.
12408 467, George-street.

HORROCKS'S LONGCLOTHS.

LARK AND BENNETT will offer, This Day, and during the week, 500 PIECES of Horrocks' CELEBRATED Longcloths, commencing at FOUR-PENCE 4d. per yard, by the single piece.

The following are the respective quantities of each quality—

Letter A.	150 pieces	
" B.	50	"
" H.	125	"
" M2.	50	"
" MT.	50	"
" M.	50	"
" E2.	25	"

Heads of Families are recommended not to lose the present favourable opportunity for laying in a stock of the above at the reduced prices.
12407 467, George-street.

GUTTA PERCHA COATS, HATS, &c.

A SMALL Parcel of the above invaluable Coats, Hats, &c., on sale by the Subscribers.

Also, Gig Umbrellas, on a new and improved principle.
12275 DAVID JONES AND CO.

IRONMONGERY, GLASS and EARTHENWARE STORES,
427, GEORGE-STREET.

THE undersigned begs to inform Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and the public generally, that his stock of Ironmongery, Glass and Earthenware, is being sold off at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to finally closing the business, which will be done on an early day, of which due notice will be given. In the mean time parties requiring such goods, will find it to their advantage to call in and test the prices previous to making their purchases elsewhere.

Persons desirous of going into this kind of business, would find the present a most favourable opportunity, as the undersigned is prepared to treat with approved parties for the sale of the Stock, fixtures, and good-will of the Establishment, upon liberal terms.
12185 R. M. ROBEY.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—On sale at the Stores of the undersigned,
12434 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

TORTOISE-SHELL for sale by S. WILKINSON Jun.,
12473 Macquarie-place.

TROY WEIGHTS.

THE Government Commissioner, Mr. Hardy, having fixed the price of Gold *at the Diggings* at £3 4s. (sixty-four shillings) per ounce, troy, A. GRAVELY is prepared to supply standard BRASS WEIGHTS, from 1 grain to 128 ounces. Also, Gold Scales, of various sizes.

On hand, every requisite for a Miner's Outfit, of the first quality and most approved shape, make, and size.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,
Manufacturer and Ironmonger,
12200 320, Pitt-street.

WOODS AND MEEHAN beg to inform the public that they have on hand a large assortment of Drapery Goods, suitable for the present season, at very reduced prices, viz.:

Blankets, at all prices
Flannels, ditto
Serge shirts
Guernsey ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Striped ditto
Moleskin trousers
Colonial tweed ditto
Pilot coats
Pea jackets, and
Hosiery, &c., of all descriptions.

GEORGE-STREET,
12206 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

WOODS AND MEEHAN beg to call the attention of the public to the GREAT REDUCTION in price of the following articles, viz.:

Teas (best brands)
Sugars (various)
Tobacco and cigars
Martell's brandy
Rum, B.P.
Gin and whiskey
Old Tom
Wines, port and sherry
Ale and porter, in draught and bottle

With every article necessary for the settler and storekeeper.

WOODS AND MEEHAN,
George-street,
Three doors South of the Post Office.
Sydney, June 23. 12205

NOW LANDING, ex Windsor, Penyard Park, and Elizabeth Browne—

By the above vessels the undersigned has received his regular periodical supply of Drugs and Chemicals, and being imported direct to his order from a first-rate London House, their quality may be relied on as being of the best description.

The advertiser having made permanent arrangements for three-monthly shipments, medical gentlemen may depend that the Drugs issued from his establishments will always be fresh (a circumstance too frequently lost sight of by those who order such large quantities of vegetable preparations as must of necessity become useless before they can be consumed), and as he does not import them through any Merchant, consequently has no advance to pay on the original invoices, Druggists and Storekeepers will experience a considerable saving by obtaining their supplies from

JOHN ROW,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
93, King-street, and corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets. 11277

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Bolivar, and other late arrivals—

Sheet brass, 4 inch, 5 inch, and 6 inch wide
Brass tube, from ⅜-inch to 1½-inch
Pewter force pumps
Pewter metal, for counter tops
Pewter pipe ⅜-inch, ½-inch, ¾-inch, and inch
Lead ditto, ½-inch, ¾-inch, and inch
Solar lamp shades, and gas ditto, of every description
Billiard table cloths and cushions for ditto
Beer engines, complete
Spirit fountains, ditto
Ale and beer measures
Ale measures with glass bottoms
Brass cocks, of all sizes
Gut bands, and hooks and eyes for ditto.

K. HAMPSON,
12405 Near the *Herald* Office.

ENGLISH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.—The above are specially warranted, and may be seen growing at the Nursery.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE,
Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, New South Head Road.

N. B.—Collections of seeds indigenous to the colony, and of this season's gathering, are now ready.

⁂ Orders per post immediately attended to. 12062

TO GOLD DIGGERS.—On Sale, Quicksilver, free from adulteration, at
10071 A. FOSS', 313, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Lady Sale, Regina, Achilles, &c.—

Invoices of—
Camp ovens
Iron pots
Hall and Son's gunpowder, loose and in cannister
Whybrow's bottled fruits
8-4 Rugs, &c.

S. J. COHEN, 7, Jamison-street.
May 18. 9856

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Case gin, English and Dutch proof, in 2 gallon cases
Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
West India rum, in hogsheads
Champagne, in one dozen cases
Pampanga sugar
Hysonskin tea
Double demy printing paper
Iron hurdles, &c., &c.

L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Pitt-street, June 23. 12263

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Certificates of Martell's and Henessy's Brandy
B. P. Rum
Old Tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Booth's Old Tom, in hogsheads
Case Gin, 15 U.P.
Whiskey, in hogsheads
Barclay and Perkins' porter

S. J. COHEN,
7, Jamison-street.
March 27. 6141

TOBACCO!!!

CHEAPEST and best Tobaccos in Sydney, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Barrat's Twist
American Negrohead
Honey Dew
Pound lump Cavendish
Colonial Negrohead, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, AT
DIXSON'S,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
494, George-street. 12312

ON SALE, Shellard's super keg TOBACCO, just landed.
12063 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

TOBACCO.—Shellard's in kegs, and Kerr's in half tierces, now landing, and for sale by
11901 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

FLOUR.—Fine Van Diemen's Land and South Australian Flour, at a reduction upon the advertised mill price, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,
12455 Queen-street.

DISSOLVE FRIGUS.—As the colony is now advancing to a state of unprecedented richness, and the Empire of Australia will yet rival the celebrated age

CALLED THE GOLDEN,

LEOPOLD MORGAN AND CO., desirous of being amongst the number of those who assiduously cater for the *comfort* and *health* of men, offer their recently compounded Cordial

ELIXIR OF LIFE,
which will expand the benumbed veins of the
GOLDWASHERS,
cause the circulating medium to flow genially through the corporeal system, and ensure
A GOLDEN RETURN
to many who, without this Elixir, would have to regret their want of foresight in providing themselves with this *panacea of life.*

Cordials the most invigorating can always be had at their Depôt, 99, Pitt-street, Redfern. 10963

THE GOLDEN FLEECE OF AUSTRALIA.

THE undersigned continue to supply Settlers, Dealers, and Wholesale Buyers, with the undermentioned goods, at the lowest remunerating prices:—

Martell's and case brandy, from 2 gallons upwards
West India rum and whiskey, ditto
Choice wines, suitable for every occasion
Gin, Old Tom, bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.
Groceries of every kind and to any extent.

As it is probable there will be a redundancy of population seeking employment as shepherds, the settlers should take time by the fore-lock, and lay in a good stock of rations while they may be obtained at reasonable prices; three months hence, when the inhabitants of PORT PHILLIP, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND, are added to the population of NEW SOUTH WALES, goods are almost certain to advance in price.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
11916 Importers and Dealers.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.—Every Miner should provide himself with a three months' supply of

S. PEEK AND CO.'s Flake Chocolate,
Acknowledged to be the most nourishing and stimulating beverage for a cold climate.

Rice, Curry Powder, Tea, Sugar, and other necessaries continue to be sold upon the most reasonable terms by the undersigned.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
Importers and Dealers.

Very superior Martell and Case Brandy. 10856

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES.

NOW LANDING, ex Daniel Webster, New Zealand Potatoes, in excellent condition, in lots of one ton or more. Price, £3 10s. per ton.

Apply to
RICHARD FAWCETT,
12036 481, George-street.

A GOOD POTATOE.

JUST LANDING, 20 tons superior Derwent Potatoes, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and at the stores of HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—By bag or ton. 12256

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!! ex Neptune, from the Clyde River, very good and very cheap. Apply on board, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 12448

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

1st and 2nd Flour, of very superior quality
Port Phillip Mess Beef, in tierces of 336 lbs. net
Mutton Hams
Ox Tongues

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
12012 489, George-street.

COALS.—The undersigned, having bought at a more favourable rate, is enabled to make a further reduction.

Newcastle screened coal......28s. per ton
Morpeth household ditto......24s. ditto
Newcastle blacksmiths' ditto 20s. ditto

H. R. WHITTELL, Coal Contractor,
11999 Bathurst-street.

COALS.—The undersigned having bought a large quantity, at a lower rate than any other coal merchant in Sydney, he is therefore able to dispose of them cheaper than at any other yard.

Delivered in any part of Sydney, at 23s. per ton.

W. TAYLOR,
Coal and Timber Merchant, corner of Sussex and Market-streets. 12482

COALS. COALS. COALS.

120 TONS, ex Shamrock, from Newcastle, in any quantity, from 5 cwt. upwards, at 21s. 6d. per ton, on the Wharf—Cash as delivered.

N.B.—The poor will be supplied at 1s. per single cwt. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf,
Foot of Market-street. 12447

FOR SALE, Houses and Land, in and near Sydney, first-rate properties, upon liberal terms.

W. BARTON,
486, George-street.

☞ Mr. Barton suggests to Capitalists the advantages of purchasing at the present time; as, from the great increase to the population expected, a very considerable advance in the market value of City property is sure to take place. 12481

HOUSE AND PREMISES AT BATHURST.

FOR SALE by private contract, a house and premises on about a half-acre of land, in the town of Bathurst, consisting of a shop, two rooms, kitchen, &c. The premises are newly erected. There is a well of good water, and the whole is enclosed with a substantial paling. For further particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent. 12486

TO HORSE-BREEDERS FOR 1851.

FOR SALE, at J. B. JONES' Livery Stables, York-street, Grey Cantab, by Old Cantab, imported by H. H. Kater, Esq.; dam by the imported horse Skeleton, rising five years old, and a sure foal-getter. Also, Sloe, by the imported horse Bunjub, dam by Skeleton, rising three years old, with plenty fo bone, and a most promising colt. 12266

FOR SALE OR LEASE, those commodious stone built Warehouses in Lower George-street, adjoining the premises of Messrs. R. How and Co., and lately occupied by Messrs. G. Thorne and Co., and M. Joubert.

The buildings have just been put in a state of complete repair. Immediate possession can be given, and any reasonable alterations or improvements would be made to suit an incoming tenant.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM DAWES, Esq., Church-hill; or JOHN BROWN, Esq., George-street. 12427

FOR SALE, Macquarie House, and Allotments adjoining, in Macquarie-place and Bridge-street. Apply at the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

March 10. 5060

TALLOW.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
6917 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
10731 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Anna Mary, barque, 303 tons, Captain Stevenson, from the Downs the 6th March. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.

June 25.—Prince of Wales, brig, 112 tons, Captain Gaunt, from Melbourne the 12th inst. Passengers.—Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Hughes, Mr Younghusband, Mr Johnston, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Mackay, and 40 in the steerage.

June 25.—H.M.S. Bramble, Lieutenant Pollard, from Wellington, 5th June.

June 25.—Lawrence, barque, 276 tons, Captain Salmon, from Oporto the 1st March. Passenger—Mrs. Salmon.

June 25.—Mercury, brig, 173 tons, Captain Rae, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coals.

June 25.—Antares, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Hill, from Hobart Town the 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. John Mitchell, and five in the steerage.

⁂ A ship and brig were signalled to the northward of the Heads yesterday evening.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day. Caernarvon, and Proteus, for the South Seas; Emigrant, for Hokianga; Favorite, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.

June 25.—Favorite, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Stericker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Emily, 30, Cureton, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; Vixen, 45, Williamson, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Evers, from the Hawkesbury, with 16 tons fire-wood, 4000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 25.—Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, Vision, 43, M'Kenzie, for Newcastle, with sundries; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Evers, for Pittwater, in ballast; Defiance, 15, Hardwick, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Anna Maria, 49, Capps, for the Richmond, in ballast; Emu, 34, Townsend, for the Bellinger, in ballast; Susan, 27, Martin, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 25.—Anna Mary, from London: 4 cases, Brush; 1 case, Flavelle; 9 cases, 1 hamper, J. Solomon; 13 cases, 5 bales, J. Thompson and Son; 4 cases, D. Cohen and Co.; 1 case, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 153 cases, Philip Hart; 18 cases, 6 bales, Price, Favenc, and Gwyn; 6 bales, 3 cases paper, 37 cases, 33 bales, 1 cask, J. M'Donald; 1 case, C. Beck; 1 case, Mrs. Lamb; 1 case, P. Sharp; 1 case, G. S. Tucker; 22 cases, 6 carboys, 21 bales, 24 casks, 2 baskets, 1 hogshead, Henry Dangar; 7 bales, J. B. Rundle; 30 bundles, 4 casks, 49 kegs, L. Potts; 14 cases, 3 bales, A. Brierley; 289 cases, Benjamin and Moses; 7 casks, 16 crates, 3 cases, Donaldson and Co.; 3 cases, A. Sillitoe; 6 casks, 10 tins, 49 kegs, 13 bales Buyers and Lochhead; 6 cases, 5 casks figs, 6 cases, 10 bundles, 10 barrels raisins, 1 case almonds, 3 carroteels, 6 barrels currants, 80 quarter-barrels gunpowder, 2 casks 4 cases plums, 2 casks ginger, 3 barrels pimento, 1 case pepper, 8 bales 27 casks 4 cases, Thacker and Co.; 15 kegs tobacco, 7 cases glass, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 664 bars 130 bundles iron, 169 square bars iron, 82 round bars iron, 3 bundles 4 bars steel, 48 cart arms, 15 boxes 1 cask, L. Iredale; 34 sheets lead, 15 caroteels currants, 100 boxes, R. Campbell; 4 bales, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2 bales sacks, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 10 hogsheads wine, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 case, E. Knox; 2 casks and 60 kegs, Levicks and Piper; 1 case, Polding; 1 case books, 14 bags corks, 3 cases, J. B. and G. Were; 48 cases, 7 bundles, 3 casks, 5 tierces, 8 kegs, J. C. Cohen and Co.; 2 cases, A. S. Young; 1 case, M. Birnstingl and Co.; 1 case, B. Hurst; 14 bales woolpacks, 200 cases Geneva, Brown and Co.; 8 bales paper, Gilchrist and Alexander; 29 cases, 30 bales, 2 casks, 2 crates, D. Jones and Co.; 1 box, compigneurs; 52 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, W. Walker and Co.; 15 hogsheads brandy, R. and E. Tooth; 3 cases books, W. C. Botts; 2 cases, George Rees; 1 puncheon, H. Rourke; 5 bales, F. Ebsworth; 1 box, Hill, 2 cases, J. Reeve; 1 case, Rev. W B. Boyce; 1 box, Armitage and Co.; 1 case, Captain Chauvel; 10 cases, 10 kegs, Towns and Darley; 2 trunks, 1 box, M. S. Finley; 2 cases, W. R. Piddington; 9 cases, C. Abrahams; 2 cases, B. Mountcastle; 14 casks tumblers, 2 cases matches, 42 bundles shovels, 10 hogsheads lampblack, 230 iron tubes, 67 cases, 20 bales, 21 casks, 68 bundles, 2 chests, 15 packages, order.

June 25. Lawrence, from Oporto: 55 pipes, 150 hogsheads, 180 quarter-casks, 600 cases wine, 224 bags salt, 380 kettles and 40 baskets cork, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

June 25.—Antares, from Hobart Town, 28 bales drapery, 4 bales blankets, 12 pockets hops, 85 bags rice, 57 tons potatoes, 25 hogsheads rum, 3 bales, 2 cases, 1 parcel slops, 6 bale s canvas, 3 tons carrots, 11 cases jam, 10 cases apples, 2 cases tinware, Thacker and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 25.—Favorite, for Melbourne: 4 casks twine, 1 case lead pipes, 40 cans oil, 42 axle-blocks, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 2 cases, Morris Castle; 1 cask blacking, L. Morgan and Co.; 2 bales paper, J. Moore; 5 kegs tobacco, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 155 bags sugar, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 300 bushels maize, Spear and Hemphill; 270 bushels maize, J. B. and G. Were; 17 cases wine, 5 cases curry, 1 case, I. Levey; 10 tons coals, Captain Stericker; 4 bales merchandise, 16,000 feet cedar, 480 bushels maize, H. and J. Cooke; 2 cases, Bickerton.

SHIP'S MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For India and England. By the Castle Eden, this evening, at six.

For Adelaide.—By the Picard, this evening, at six.

Custom House. Entered Outwards.—June 25. May Queen, barque, 360 tons, Captain Thomas, for Guam.

The Anna Mary, from the Downs the 6th March, has had a very rough passage, and has lost part of her bulwarks. On the 20th May, in a gale of wind, an apprentice named Andrew May fell overboard from off the jib-boom, and was unfortunately drowned. The barque Douglass was to leave London about the 15th March. The Anna Mary appears a very smart craft.

English Shipping.—The Steadfast sailed from Gravesend for New Zealand on the 28th February. The following additional vessels were advertised for the colonies:—The Sarah, 729, Aymers, to sail from Plymouth about the 28th March, for Sydney; the Constitution, 292, Mainland, for Adelaide and Port Phillip in April; the Troubadore, 643, Blow, for Port Phillip, with despatch; the Norfolk, 500, Kreeft, the 6th March, and the Thames, 550, Hedley, on the 15th April, for Auckland, H. M. S. Calliope, and Fantome, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, on the 3rd March.

The schooner Alfred, which was upset at Newcastle a few days since, was recovered yesterday.

The Antares was compelled to heave to, on the 19th instant, during a heavy gale of wind from the south-west, off Cape Howe, when Mr. William Ross, a cabin passenger, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped overboard, and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased was formerly a clerk in the Union Bank of Australia, at Hobart Town.

The barque Maria, Captain Plank, arrived at Wellington on the 29th May, from Port Victoria; on the same day the schooner Scotia, Captain Ward, sailed for Hobart Town.

By the Antares we learn that the brig Emma would sail from Hobart Town on the 18th, and the barque Black Friar, on the 20th instant, both for Sydney; the barque Cornwall, from Gibraltar, with prisoners, arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th instant, after a smart passage of 87 days.

Water Police Office. H. M. S. Bramble having arrived yesterday morning, Mr. Brenan notified that the further hearing of the long pending case, Reg. v. Lewis, would be taken by Captain Browne, on Friday (to-morrow) morning, when Lieutenant Pollard would be examined on the part of the Crown. The Court was occupied for the greater part of the morning in investigating a charge of stealing from the person, preferred by one George Hyland, a labourer at Campbell's Wharf, against a fellow labourer, William Prowse, and Mary Anne Prowse, the wife of the latter. The prosecutor swore, most distinctly, that the alleged robbery took place at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, whilst the office records proved, that the accused parties were in custody on the same charge at one o'clock on the same day; and the apprehending constable, who had been set in motion by a waterman, William Jones, deposed to his having been called by the said Jones, about noon, to take them into custody. A more lamentable case of drunken brawling, and its results, can scarcely be conceived; an interesting child, about three years of age, clung to her mother, the female prisoner, in the dock; and this, combined with the cross-swearing of the various witnesses, rendered the whole proceeding one of a very painful character. Mr. Brenan, having subjected each witness to a rigid examination, at once dismissed the case.—Thomas Barker, a seafaring man, and Thomas James, in charge of a team bound for the gold fields, were charged, the former with fighting in King-street about one o'clock yesterday morning, and the latter with attempting to rescue him from a constable when taken into custody. Mr. Brenan said that these brawls were of too frequent occurrence, and ordered that Barker should be bound over in recognizances to be of good behaviour for six months; and that James should pay a fine of five shillings, or be imprisoned for 48 hours. Barker understood that he was to be imprisoned for six months, and his friend, the most guilty of the two, for 48 hours only; and thereupon a scene ensued such as Water Police Offices alone can furnish, and which it would be very difficult to depict upon paper. Mr. Inspector Powell's tact in arranging these matters was called into action, and bail having been procured for the astounded seaman, he, to his further astonishment was set at liberty, the costs, however, being debited to his wages' account.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water even.
26	Thursday	7 8	4 58	5 35	6 0

Moon, new, 4·30 p.m., June 29.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Triumphant success of the Opera of the ENCHANTRESS, which has been pronounced by all who have witnessed it, as the most magnificent production ever put upon the Sydney stage.

This Evening, June 26,

Will be produced Balfe's Opera of the ENCHANTRESS. Duke D'Aquila, Mr. Rogers; Galeas, First Minister, Mr. Arabin; Chief of the Senate, Mr. Belfield; Don Sylvio, Mr. J. Howson; Doctor Mathanasius, Mr. Hydes; Ramir, Mr. F. Howson; Naguez, Mr. Spencer; Forte Bracchio, Mr. Willis; Stella, the Enchantress, Miss Sara Flower. To conclude with the very favourite Farce of WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY RE-INSTATED

Our supplement of yesterday was in circulation in little more than two hours after the papers containing the English news were received in the *Herald* Office, and before the Post Office mails had been delivered. We had no London paper of the 4th March, and there was nothing in the *Times* of the 5th to show that the Ministerial Crisis was over, and we therefore presumed that affairs remained in the same position as when the "explanations" were made in Parliament on the 1st March.

On receiving our files (which are still very incomplete) we find, however, that this was not the case, and that the Russell Ministry was re-instated without any change in its component parts.

It appears that on the final determination of Lord Stanley not to attempt to form a ministry, the Duke of Wellington recommended Her Majesty to express her wish that Lord John Russell and his colleagues should remain in office, which they consented to do, and a meeting of the usual Parliamentary supporters of the ministry was held, at which it was determined to support the Ministry, but considerable opposition was declared to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which Lord John expressed his determination to adhere to, but it was understood that, so far as Ireland was concerned, it would be given up, and we think it very probable that the whole question will be shelved for the present session by being referred to a Committee. We presume that we are now to be saddled with Lord Grey as Colonial Minister for another year.

We scarcely see an extractable article in the papers before us unless they are connected with the ministerial arrangements; a copious selection of articles on this subject from the leading London journals will be found in the next page.

In order to make room for as many extracts as possible, we have omitted our law and other reports until to-morrow.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 21st February, 1851.

As a matter which is of some interest at the present moment in colonial circles in this country, I give you the "Heads of Proposed Constitution for the Cape of Good Hope, as approved by the inhabitants, and embodied in Petition to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament."

[This appeared in the *Herald* some months since.]

Does it not strike you that very large powers of obstruction are vested in the "Council" aforesaid—a body to consist of only fifteen members, of whom six may form a quorum? How *possible* to pack a majority of this little House of "Parliament."

You will observe that the Cape people desire it to be a fundamental article of their constitution, that no contractor, and no person holding office, shall be entitled to be a member of either House of the Colonial Parliament. But they have borrowed from foreign systems the plan of allowing the leading officers of the Executive to take part in debates, but not to vote.

The plan is also recommended of making a pecuniary allowance to members of both Houses, which may probably, on the whole, be desirable in the Cape colony.

But the most important part of the project is that given as Article 15, by which you will see it is proposed, virtually, that the Cape colony, in opposition to all modern constitutional practice, shall be independent of the *Parliament* of this country. In the Cape there is to be the Queen and Cape Parliament, as in Great Britain there is the Queen and British Parliament. I doubt if the Capers will get this, if they do the rest of their project.

I think I before told you that Mr. Adderley has taken up the Cape Constitution question very warmly, as he did the Cape Convict question. He has written a pamphlet on the subject, and we must certainly award him the praise of great zeal and activity in the Cape cause. I may doubt, however, whether he is a man of such Parliamentary standing, or such consideration in Downing-street, as to be able materially to advance it perhaps his exertions may rather tend the other way.

I understand the Government have determined to assist, out of the Parliamentary Grant for Emigration, the emigration of females to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, from the Orkney and Shetland Islands. It appears that in these groups of islands a greater disparity of the sexes exists than in any other districts of similar extent in the United Kingdom. In a population of about 62,000 there are *eight thousand females* more than males. This great disparity has been produced by the almost universal predilection of the men for seafaring occupations, which impels great number of them to quit the islands. Many of the fishermen also perish almost every season. The employment of the female population consists, it is said, for the most part in attending to the management of the small farms, or rather crofts, which are cultivated in combination with the fishing occupation of the inhabitants. It is stated to be a very rare occurrence to find an adult person unable to read the English language, and a great proportion can also write and work the ordinary rules of arithmetic. The English language is universally spoken, and it is represented as a well established fact, that for university of elementary instruction, the remote islands of Shetland bear the palm from any other district, even of educated Scotland; while in religious feeling as well as in moral conduct, the inhabitants of both groups of islands bear an equally favourable comparison.

I have heard to-day, but cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that a ship now taking convicts on board at Woolwich, has had her destination changed from Hobart Town to Western Australia. This will probably be in consequence of the late representations from your quarter. There is a general impression here that Government must give in to the popular demand of Eastern Australia and Van Diemen's Land—that it were madness to attempt to resist it farther.

February 22nd.

To-day announces to the world a Ministerial crisis. The town is full of rumours. Lord John and all his colleagues are to go out; Lord John and all his colleagues are to remain in, save one; and the Jonas of the occasion is to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Stanley is to form a Ministry, but not pledged to Protection, which is to be shelved. Sir James Graham is to be the Premier, and he is not to be the Premier, but to come in and strengthen Lord John Russell's administration. Then there is to be an immediate dissolution, and there is not, because nobody wants to be out of town just now; and there is certain formal but indispensable Parliamentary business to be got through, which may not be delayed. It was always supposed the Government would have many "squeaks" this session, but the general idea was that they would still scramble through, more by the weakness of their opponents than by their own strength. But they seem now to be on the totter. There is little doubt that they do not stand generally well with the country. They are regarded not as a national Whig party, but a family Whig party, and as thinking vastly more of power and profit for themselves than of great public objects.

Mr. Adderley put a question last night to Mr. Hawes as to the changed destination of the convict ship to Hobart Town. The papers of this morning mention that Mr. Hawes' reply could not be caught. His reply was in reality that the destination of the ship *had been* changed, but it was done in order that three ships might not arrive too soon together in the Derwent, two vessels having been only very lately sent to that destination. This is regarded as a sham.

A question was also put last night to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of steam to Australia; when the reply was that the tenders which had been sent in were not satisfactory.

London, 1st March.

The Ministerial "crisis" still continues! Lord Stanley, Lord Aberdeen, Lord John, have all tried once and again to form a new Administration, and a Government cannot be got together. There is no doubt the great difficulty is the Papal question. All parties concur in reprobating the Pope and the Cardinal, but our leading statesmen are divided as to the policy of this or that measure of legislative interference, or the policy of any *legislative* interference at all. Meanwhile England is still clamouring for some decided steps—that is, the people of England; while the people of Ireland are in due course of agitation for allowing the Pope full swing in the name of religious liberty. The way in which our more prominent men are divided at the present moment presents a very curious contrast to the olden times of Parliamentary follow-my-leadership. These are no days when rising statesmen think and speechify on all things according to the set creed of a particular party. Mr. Gladstone would, perhaps, concur in Lord Stanley's views on the Papal question, as they were explained last night in the House of Lords, but he is a Free Trader. As a Free Trader, he would generally agree with Lord John, or Sir James Graham, but with the former he would disagree wholly on the expediency of the proposed Foreign Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and with both, perhaps, he would disagree as to the claims of the agriculturists for financial relief. A ministry, however, must be rather of accord on all subjects not admitting of being shelved for a season. The Whigs most nearly realise this necessary condition; and so perhaps we are, after all, destined to see some new Whig combination. The Duke of Wellington was sent for on Thursday to afford his counsel to the Queen; and possibly deference to his advice may lead to modifications of past Whig projects without much loss of repute to the projectors. It is impossible to convey to you an idea of the excitement occasioned by this Ministerial crisis. I think there is little doubt the prevailing feeling of the country is unfavourable to Lord John. It is believed the real cause of his resignation was that hinted at, last night, by Lord Stanley. It was not the narrow majority on Disraeli's motion, nor the defeat on Locke King's: it was the difficulty of dealing with the Papal question, after Lord John's letter to the Bishop of Durham, and the immense unpopularity of Sir Charles Wood's budget. The idea is that Lord John has greatly fallen off on the subject of Papal Aggression since he indited the Durham manifesto. It is very possible the great legal and political difficulties with which the subject is beset, may render his Bill the very utmost that can safely be attempted—people will not enter into these considerations. They look to the bold unhesitating language of his letter, and they feel that the author of that letter should have allowed somebody else to be the author of the Bill.

I should really hope, on colonial grounds, that if a Whig ministry is to be, Sir Charles Wood will not be Chancellor of the Exchequer. I attribute wholly to his impracticable and self-consequential character that we are not now in the full enjoyment of steam intercourse with the Australian colonies. One does not look for a very great sympathy with colonial interests on the part of any Chancellor of the Exchequer; but I think Sir Charles Wood is peculiarly indifferent to colonial topics, and to the public opinion in any of our colonies. But what of Lord Grey? It seems unlikely that in any Whig combination he would be left out. He loves office—he affects the colonial department of all others, in which his unpopular personal qualities are the least likely to have any damaging influence in this country—and his bitter resentment would be dreaded if he were discarded from what he would no doubt almost consider his hereditary right to office in any Whig administration. Probably with the present inclination of public feeling on colonial subjects the colonial policy of Downing-street would be much the same, whoever was Colonial Minister. "Leave them to themselves," is the word, coupled, generally (and especially by the Hume and Cobden party), with "let them protect themselves." But there is one subject in which probably, a new Colonial Minister, whoever he might be, would be a change for the better—you will anticipate that I allude to transportation. Of all men Earl Grey least likes to be beaten on any point. Of late he has become a determined advocate for transportation, and with the growth of that determination the colonies seem only to have increased in their resolution to withstand the system. Utterly beaten in the Cape, he seems the more disposed to fight inch by inch for the preservation of the system in Australia. He will stick to unlucky Tasmania as long as he can, and he will endeavour to double the Sydney movement by enlisting Moreton Bay as a separate convict-holding settlement. A new Minister, unaccompanied by any strong declarations in Parliament, would probably feel glad to get rid of all the entanglements of the question by at once acquiescing in the demands of the colonists.

Of course during the present state of the government all colonial matters share in the general suspense. But for this I am told the affairs of Van Diemen's Land, in connexion with transportation, would in a few days have been brought under the notice of the House of Commons. The Tasmanian interest seem confident that the subject will be brought forward in such a way as to command a great deal of public attention. The charge of "breach of faith" against the Government seems in this case to be something more than a license of expression, not uncommon in the upbraiding of English Ministers, and which is rarely understood in its rigid literal signification. Here it is said the charge will be sustained by the most plain and direct testimony. The report is that Sir William Molesworth is devoting very great attention to the whole facts of the case. On such a subject no man in Parliament is more competent to speak ably and authoritatively. It is said that Sir William will move an Address to the Crown for the abolition of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, the honorable member being of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances which mark the treatment of that colony since New South Wales was abandoned as a penal settlement, and the large number of petitions to Parliament which the colonists have now sent home, render such a course the necessary and appropriate one. And I understand the New South Wales people here who are opposed to transportation, view the proposed proceeding as the best that can be adopted in reference to New South Wales interests. It appears that one of the main arguments of the New South Wales Transportationists is that inasmuch as you must, in the present state of things, get *free criminals* from Van Diemen's Land, how vastly better to get them direct, and *not* free; so that you may be able to manage them better, and send them away from Sydney and the other towns. Now, cut off Van Diemen's Land altogether as a nursery for these freed convicts, and that argument is at an end. My information, however, goes that some other member (I suppose Mr. Adderley) intends to bring forward the proposition for the entire abolition of the system of transportation, and the substitution of some other method of secondary punishment.

I regret to say the late wool sales did not quite maintain previous prices.

London, March 4, 1851.

The Ministerial crisis is over. The word is "as you were"—Lord John Prime Minister, Sir Charles Wood Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Grey Colonial Minister. The easiest and most obvious settlement of the difficulty in the present state of parties, was of course the solution recommended by the most practical and least sentimental of all politicians, the most noble Duke of Wellington. Lord Grey, I had heard, had directed all recent matters brought under his notice to be referred "for the consideration of my successor"; and his Lordship now succeeds himself. On the whole, I think it must be admitted that Lord John, whatever the outwitted *Times* and malignant *Chronicle* may say on the matter, reassumed Ministerial power with an increase of moral force. He can no longer be twitted with carrying on the Government in the face of minorities, or bare majorities. Not satisfied that his power in the House of Commons was equal to the support of his Government with adequate dignity, whether regarded in its foreign or domestic relations, he resigned. It is clear that no one else can form so strong an Administration. The country must have a Government—the greatest man of the day, whose age, and the peculiarities of whose long career left him far above the suspicions and jealousies attaching to ordinary politicians, has sanctioned and recommended such a course—and Lord John consents to assume once more the fallen reins of power. And he does so without the change of a single colleague. At the same time, enabled to profit by the expressed views of different Parliamentary leaders, he may, under a new lease of power, consent to modifications of his former projects without loss of credit; while it is very probable many of his opponents seeing how hopeless is the prospect of *their* supplanting him, and that a future change might lead to a Government of anti-aristocratic, if not really democratic tendencies, may see it to their interest to change their opposition into qualified support.

I cannot, indeed, help thinking that another such Ministerial crisis would go far to advance the time when such a thing as a *Cobden Ministry* might be a realised fact. At the public meetings in the metropolis, and among the classes engaged in trade, views and feelings in this direction have been very earnestly expressed. But just yet such a result is scarcely practicable, however much things may be tending that way. The "territorial interests," as Disraeli would call them, and the monied and mercantile interests, are on the whole aristocratic, and far too powerful for the manufacturing, trading, and operative elements; and while that is so an Administration on, at least, a *Whig basis*, is probably the most "advanced" that we are likely to see established. Cobden has committed himself for any but a very subversive Government. The army he would reduce to a shadow; the *establishments* connected with the navy would, at all events, be greatly curtailed, though, probably, the actual executive strength of that force he might leave little impaired; our diplomatic service would be remorselessly smashed; and our colonies furnished with *carte blanche* as to their future government and political independence of Great Britain, at the same time that the last corporal and drummer of the Queen's army would receive their route for the mother country.

Here I am appropriately called upon to advert to a motion of which Sir William Molesworth gave notice in the House of Commons last night, to be brought forward on an early day. It is as follows:

"1. That it is the opinion of this House that steps be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its civil and military expenditure on account of those colonies which are neither military stations nor convict settlements.

"2. That it is expedient at the same time to give to the inhabitants of those colonies ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that Imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation."

This, I have some reason to believe, is of Colonial Reform Society gestation, and is, I know, quite in the Cobden vein whenever colonies are the subject matter of discussion. The economical reformers care nothing for the colonies, *per se*, as a topic of public interest. They admit the colonies are good for the trade of the mother country, but then they say the mother country is good for the trade of the colonies. The mutual *equivalent*, they hold to be strict matter of fact. But that this highly taxed country should pay out of its own money for the support of generals and staffs, regiments, and commissaries, and military hospital establishments, rather to dominate over than protect distant colonies, is what the Manchester school regard as a mere aristocratic folly. They are particularly bitter just now about the enormous military expenditure at New Zealand, which they regard, as far as this country is in question, as a wholly uncompensated waste of national treasure; and they stamp it as far less defensible than the famous South Australian expenditure. But they are for utterly abolishing all colonial military establishments, except in colonies receiving convicts, or at such stations as Gibraltar, Malta, &c. Your Major-General and his force they would pack home at once—New Zealand they would leave without a red coat to the conciliatory management of whoever might be Governor, and Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick they would also deprive of any British force. And then as to these last joining the Yankees, if Canadians and "Blue-noses" thought they would "better themselves" by a change of nationality let them adopt that course as soon as possible. The colonists know what is best for their own interests, and it is absurd for people in London to attempt to dictate to them on such a subject. As for the national dignity, and the honour of the country being concerned in the preservation of a mighty colonial empire, they hold those as mischievous *words*, and for an estimate of the *value* of colonies run to the Treasury ledger, and there find that without colonies as such, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have another million of surplus, whereby the people might have more sugar to their tea, and the people's children more clothing on their backs. Therefore "the colonies," as a good subject upon which to arouse popular attention to the excessive expenditure on our public establishments, are an acceptable topic enough to Financial Reformers. You know how far Lord Grey goes in the same direction, by his late "Military despatches."

A ship to convey emigrants to Sydney has just been laid on. This is in consequence of some recent news of your having raised money by debentures. Let us hope that it will be continued.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of John Rotton, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Robert Gill and Co., a special meeting at 11.

In the estate of Thomas Cardwell, an adjourned second meeting at half-past 11.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Lachlan Macalister, a first meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, an adjourned special meeting for examination; and an adjourned special meeting for the investigation of M'Evoy's claim—both fixed for 11 o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Solomons.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pickles, Bottled Fruits, Sauces, Mustard, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Brushware, Jewellery, and Sundries.

Messrs. Mort and Brown.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, a Cast Horse; at half-past 10 o'clock, Blue Cloth Trousers, Wellington Boots, Brown Sheeting, Woolbagging, Woolpacks, damaged by sea water; at 11 o'clock, Bedford's Birmingham Patterns, Rich Cut Glass, Papier Mâché and Plated Ware, &c.

Mr. G. Seymour.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Horses and Mares.

Melancholy Circumstance.—Mr Charles Jenkins was yesterday apprehended for having administered poison to Mr. Michael Farrell, of George-street, publican. Mr. Jenkins having been for some time past labouring under a depression of spirits, Mr. Farrell yesterday afternoon paid him a visit, at his residence, Surry Hills. After some conversation they both proceeded to the Cockatoo Inn, South Head Road, when Mr. Jenkins called for a glass of ginger beer for himself, and a glass of ale for Mr. Farrell. Having drank the ale, Mr. Farrell complained of it as vile stuff, but nothing was thought of it until in a few minutes he became very ill with violent retching; and shortly afterwards a little child, who, it appears, drank off the remainder, was similarly effected. An examination of the tumbler led to the discovery of a sediment apparently corrosive sublimate. The circumstances gained wind, came to the ears of a police officer, who took Mr. Jenkins into custody. Medical aid was in the mean time promptly called in; and by the immediate use by Dr. Bennett of the stomach pump, with the administration of suitable medicines, Mr. Farrell was last night expected to be out of danger. We did not hear whether the child was considered to be in equally safe circumstances. We believe that there is no doubt whatever of Mr. Jenkins' insanity; and he must have taken an opportunity of pouring the mixture into Mr. Farrell's glass while the latter was conversing with another person in the house. They were on the best possible terms with each other.

Crown Lands.—John Istead and Edward Pritchard, residents at Newtown, yesterday pleaded guilty to charges preferred against them by Mr. S. H Pearce, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the county of Cumberland, for having illegally cut timber on Crown Land, situated in the parish of St. George. Istead was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. the amount of the damage, and 2s. 6d. costs; Pritchard was fined 7s. 6d., with 1s. for damages, and 2s. 6d. for costs.

False Imprisonment.—About a fortnight since, a Mrs. Sarah Walker was given into custody by Miss Elizabeth Wall for having, at Faris' public-house, stolen from her person a gold brooch. On the hearing of the case it appeared that the parties had words, which resulted in a fight, during which Mrs Walker tore from her adversary a necktie, fastened by a brooch. It was not at first supposed that the brooch was stolen, but that having been torn off it was thrown on the floor; after the affray, however, a search was made for the brooch; it could not be found, and Miss Wall the next day gave Mrs. Walker into custody for stealing the valuable. When the case came on for hearing, one or two witnesses deposed that before the affray Miss Wall wore a brooch, and that in the affray it was torn off by Mrs. Walker; but no one saw it in Mrs. Walker's possession;—it might have been picked up and taken away by some other person in the room, for all that the witnesses could tell. The charge was therefore dismissed. The case, however, did not end here. On Monday last, Miss Wall appeared in custody to answer the charge of Mrs. Walker for having maliciously, and without sufficient ground, caused her, Mrs. Walker, to be imprisoned. The case was only initiated on Monday, and postponed for further hearing. The greater part of yesterday forenoon was occupied in the investigation, and the result was its dismissal.

Malicious Destruction of Fencing.—On Monday evening, James Lakeland, residing on the Glenmore Road, market gardener, gave Peter Crogan and John, his son, into custody, charged with having shortly before stolen a portion of his fence, one post and two rails, of the value of 1s. 6d. The case came on for hearing on Tuesday, and the taking was proved. Mr. Brenan, however, for the defence, submitted that the taking was no larceny, inasmuch as the post and rails were attached to a freehold, and therefore the charge in that shape must be dismissed; and if his Worship intended to deal with the case summarily as for malicious destruction of property, he prayed for a remand, as he was instructed that evidence could be adduced which would, beyond doubt, establish an *alibi* as regards the father, from which it might fairly be presumed that if the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken as to one of the individuals charged, they might also be mistaken in regard to the other. The case was, therefore, postponed until Wednesday. The witnesses, however, failed in the purpose for which they were called, and Mr. Dowling sentenced each defendant to pay 40s. by way of penalty, with 1s. 6d. damages; or be imprisoned for the space of one month. The money was forthwith paid, but Mr. Dowling took occasion to caution the defendants against a repetition of the offence, by which they would subject themselves to twelve months' imprisonment, and a public whipping. The destruction of fences was a very common crime in this country, and he would severely punish all persons against whom the offence was proved before him.

Suspected Persons.—Margaret Smith, Henry Reeve, James Newman, Margaret Martin, and Archibald Campbell, are in custody of the police, charged with having been concerned in some of the recent robberies. Property has been found in the possession of some of them, part of which is alleged to have been stolen from Mr. Roche's on the 9th instant, and the remainder is claimed as the property of Mr. Clarke, of George-street. Prisoners are remanded.

Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds the public that he sells, this day, at his Mart, at ten o'clock, cast horse; at half-past ten o'clock, blue cloth trousers and Wellington boots damaged, brown sheeting, woolbagging, and woolpacks; at eleven o'clock, cut glass, in crystal, emerald and ruby. Papier mache ware, plated ware, &c., vide advertisements.—*Communicated.*

WOOL CIRCULARS.

London, 25th February, 1851.

The last sales of the colonial clip of 1849-50, commenced on the 13th instant, and terminated this evening. The quantities offered have been—

8031	Bales	Australian
2819	,,	Port Phillip and Portland
2273	,,	Van Diemen's Land
370	,,	Adelaide
26	,,	Swan River / New Zealand
3446	,,	Cape

Total, 16,965 Bales Colonial, 665 East India, and 6000 Foreign.

Of the above quantity, about 11,000 bales colonial consisted of wools not previously in sale; the remainder being purchases made in the various sales of last year, and forming so much larger a proportion of the stock on hand than had been anticipated, has to a certain extent proved prejudicial to their re-sale, and the result of the sales generally has not been so satisfactory as was at one time expected.

At the opening of the sales the attendance of buyers was very numerous, and December rates were fully maintained; but for the last few days they mustered in smaller numbers, and the prices for nearly all qualities, excepting lambs' wool, gave way to the extent of 1d. per lb.; a result not surprising considering the dullness which has pervaded the manufacturing districts the last few weeks, caused to some extent by the mildness of the winter, and the consequent reduced consumption of heavy goods, and no doubt considerably aggravated by the uncertainty as to the future induced by the resignation of the Ministry. The present range of prices may be considered satisfactory both to growers and manufacturers; and we consider the check given to any advance in rates as calculated to be beneficial rather than otherwise; stocks of manufactured goods are comparatively small, and those of the raw material lower than we have ever known them, more particularly of Wools of home growth.

It is probable that the receipts of the new clip from all the ports will be earlier this year than usual: and with a prospect of a decided increase in production and import of Colonial Wool, there is no reason to doubt that there will be an ample supply for the wants of the year, and we trust that our market will in consequence be less subjected to fluctuations than has been the case in the past year.

Importers of German Wools have of late been running off their stocks at reduced rates, such qualities being apparently in gradually decreasing demand, whilst that for Colonial as steadily increases, and our sales are now regularly attended by numerous buyers from France, Belgium, and Holland,—the low-priced German Wools being unable to compete with the produce of Australia.

The selection of Sydney wools has this time been very fair: of the small quantity of Van Diemen's Land wool the same may be said. Port Phillip flocks were in small supply; the bulk of the combing wool thence was in second hands, and, as well as that from Van Diemen's Land, produced fair prices.

These sales have shown a new feature in the import of above 3000 bales of Spanish wool in the grease, from Rouen, some portion of which have been included in the present series, but prices have proved extremely unsatisfactory, in consequence of their very heavy condition, and the large quantity of dockings and filth wrapped up in the fleeces.

Low wools of all kinds are in very short supply and wanted. East India have sold satisfactorily, with little variation from late rates

C. AND J. D. JACOMB, Brokers,
2, Basinghall-street.

London, 25th February, 1851.

The first series of sales of Colonial Wool for the present year, consisting of the remainder of the last season's clip, (and a considerable proportion in second hands), commenced on the 13th and closed on the 25th.

The quantity, although small, brought together a fair attendance of home dealers and manufacturers, and, sprinkling of foreign purchasers the tone of biddings was less spirited than at the last sales in December, partly arising from the miscellaneous description offered; nevertheless parcels of fair quality known to be in first hands fairly maintained in average the rates previously obtained.

Sydney Wool was considered easier in price, the finer qualities having been interfered with by the anxiety evinced to make sales of German Wool during the last few weeks.

For Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and Adelaide Wool, former prices were very fairly supported; scoured, of which the proportion was large, obtained very satisfactory rates.

Cape Wool was in good demand at slightly advanced prices.

East India wool was in request, especially the middling and lower qualities.

Of colonial wool in this market little now remains, and stocks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers are light; to this cause we attribute the comparatively satisfactory result of the present series of sales; nevertheless, the political changes taking place, at home and abroad, have interfered with the buoyant state of the market previously existing, and we cannot quote a rise, as was anticipated at the close of the late sales.

J. T. SIMES AND CO.,
Brokers, 58, Coleman-street.

TALLOW AND OIL.

(*From Anning and Cobbs' Circular.*)

London, 28th February, 1851.

New South Wales Tallow.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in this description since our last report, the sales comprising about 2740 casks. A good enquiry existed at the commencement of the month, particularly for Mutton Tallow, and several parcels were realised by private contract at 37s 6d and 37s 9d per cwt. round, as imported. That offered at public sale also sold freely at an average advance of 3d per cwt. on rates current at the close of January. Since then some fluctuations have taken place. Prices after receding fully 6d per cwt., again slightly rallied. At the public sales of to-day, however, a good demand prevailed, and nearly the whole offered sold briskly at an average improvement of fully 6d per cwt. on the rates outside this day week, leaving present prices about on a par with those ruling at the close of last month.

The chief portion of that brought forward at the weekly public sales has been beef tallow. During the first three weeks gradually reduced rates were accepted until really good parcels were with difficulty sold at 35s 6d per cwt., which showed a decline of 9d since the 31st ultimo, but which was in part recovered at the sale of to-day. Present rates, however, exhibit a decline of 3d per cwt. on those current at the end of January.

The prices obtained for mixed melting have ranged as follows:—very fine 36s 6d to 37s 6d; good to fine 36s 3d to 37s 6d; middling and rather dark 35s 9d to 36s 9d, and 34s 9d to 35s 6d per cwt, for dark and very dark.

The import of the month has been 651 casks, against 1542 casks and 24 serons in the same month of 1850. Present stock about 2980 casks unsold against 5300 casks this time last year.

New South Wales Hides have not met that active demand which has prevailed for some months past, and at the first public sale since our last issue, to meet purchasers a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. had to be submitted to, since which about half only of those brought forward found buyers at that reduction. The sales of the month are about 7000 hides as follows, heavy av. 50 to 57½ lbs. fair to good 3d to 3¼d, light, av. 37½ to 46½ lbs. fair to good 3d, middling ditto 2¾d, 2nd class 2½d to 2¼d per lb. The import has been on a more moderate scale, amounting to 4950 hides.

The following are the present quotations:—

			Prices. 28th Feb. 1850.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Heavy, Good, 56 to 66 lbs. (per lb.)	3	to 3¼	2¾	to 2⅞
Middling to fair	2¾	3	2½	2½
Inferior, 51 to 56 lbs.	2½	2¾	2¼	2½
Light, Fair to good, 38 to 44 lbs.	3	—	2½	2⅝
Middling to fair, 33 to 43 lbs.	2¾	3	2½	2½
Inferior	2½	2¾	2¼	2
Kips, 15 lbs.	3½	4	2½	3

New South Wales Leather.—The transactions of the month have been considerable, the bulk of the imports noticed in our last having been brought forward and sold as follows:—960 butts av. 19¼ lbs, 9d to 9½d; 2710 crop hides av. 33 to 33½ lbs, 7d to 7½d; 1070 strained sides av. 15½ to 16½ lbs 7d; 1199 dressing hides av. 23 to 28 lbs, 6¼d to 6¾d; 419 shaved hides av. 19 to 25 lb 6¾d to 7d per lb; 2751 basils, av. 13½ to 14½ lbs per dozen, brought 8½d to 9½d per lb; no import.

New South Wales Horns continue to sell readily on being landed, at very full prices. The sales reported are 14,401, av. 16 to 18½ oz. at 46s 6d to 48 per 123; import 12,595 horns; some small lots of cattle hoofs brought 14l 15s to 11l 2s 6d per ton; bones are without alteration; import 32 tons

Mimosa Bark.—We have no alteration to notice, none having been brought forward. The arrival of 504 bags and 17 tons, however is reported, which will shortly be brought on the market; good chopped may be quoted at 11l to 11l 10s per ton.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY COMPANY.

February 25. The annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Earl of Hardwicke in the chair.

The report, which was received and ordered to be printed, stated that since the annual meeting in February last, the following ships had been completed and successively despatched to the Auckland Islands. The Earl of Hardwicke, of 256 tons burden; the Sir James Ross, of 256 burden; the Lord Nelson, of 256 tons burden; the Sir Edward Parry, of 263 tons burden; the Lord Duncan, of 263 tons burden. These, with the Brisk, Fancy, and Samuel Enderby, made a total of eight vessels which the company had now equipped and dispatched to the fishery. The instructions to the commanders of the new ships, with the exception of the Sir James Ross, were to the effect that they should proceed direct to Port Ross, and there receive further orders from the commissioner. Fishing, however, on the voyage, if opportunities should offer, but not deviating materially from their course in the pursuit of fish, unless circumstances should justify their doing so. In these instructions the directors found that they had but anticipated the views of the commissioner, who had signified to them his opinion that it would be expedient to adopt this course as a general rule, with cases, however, of exception. Referring to the general descriptive account of the islands and their productions, as embodied in the printed abstract of the commissioner's earlier reports, the directors were gratified to find by his present communications that the winter had proved unexpectedly fine and warm.—Writing on the 9th of July he observed, that for six weeks previous to that date the weather had been so warm that fires had often been dispensed with; while, so early as the 24th of June, vegetation had made so much progress that the currant and gooseberry bushes were coming into leaf, and many of the native plants were in a forward state. In June and July (the depth of winter in those latitudes), the temperature at Port Ross appears, from a meteorological journal kept there, to have averaged about 44 degrees. The commissioner thought the spring and autumn would be found the least genial of the seasons. He mentioned, as the result of observations during his residence at the islands, that the prevailing winds were from the westward. He expressed an opinion that the cattle and sheep would not require any housing or extra care during the winter months; adding that they were in excellent health, and continued to improve in condition. In a geological report on Enderby Island, Mr. Hallett, the surgeon, described it to be invaluable for grazing and the cultivation of vegetables. Reporting to the commissioner on the 24th of July last respecting the progress of works at the settlement since his last report on the 15th March, Mr. Mackworth, the commissioner's chief assistant, states as follows: "The warehouse, governors residence, and two double cottages, then incomplete, have been finished. The officers' quarters, and two remaining double cottages, have been built and completed, as also a roomy building, used at first as a public-house, and latterly converted into two single cottages. We have also standing one boatshed, one farmhouse, and one superior sheepfold, the results of native labour. The brickwork for a cooperage is just finished, and a permanent jetty and wharf built." A prison, as previously contemplated, had likewise been erected on Shoe Island, situated about a mile from the settlement. Only one instance had occurred, however, in which it had been found necessary to make use of it. As shown in the printed abstract of reports up to April, Magistrates had been appointed in conformity with the recommendations of the directors, and deposits to the amount of £100 had been lodged in the Savings' Bank. The actual population of the settlement (exclusive of New Zealanders) may be estimated at about 70 persons, including women and children, the New Zealanders amounting to the same number. The Lord Duncan, which sailed in November last, carried out the wives and children of 4 men in the company's service at the islands, who had expressly sent for them; whilst the captains of the Sir James Ross and the Lord Duncan, as likewise the chief mates of the Lord Nelson, the Sir Edward Parry, and the Lord Duncan, were accompanied by their wives, who were to be landed at the islands on their arrival. It appeared that whilst at Wellington, the commissioner had received from the governor, and likewise from the Bishop of New Zealand, an intimation that they severally intended to visit the settlement in the course of the ensuing summer season there. In regard to the disposal of land the directors were still without any actual surveys such as would enable them to feel justified in inviting purchasers or lessees, or in propounding any general scheme with the view to colonising operations. When possessed of the necessary surveys, the directors would be better able to decide as to the disposal of land, while, from the favourable nature of the accounts they had now received of the soil and climate, they were led to anticipate that the islands might eventually become attractive as a place of settlement. On referring to the balance-sheet, the meeting would perceive that the directors had already gone to the full limit of the means at their disposal for the equipment of ships, and had not been able to increase the number even to the extent contemplated by them in their last report. They had also to remark that, independent of the desirability of adding to the number of ships, further supplies of stores would continue to be required both for the vessels actually despatched and the settlement.

The balance-sheet showed that the total amount of receipts to the 31st December, 1850, was £67,272 10s., leaving an arrear of £32,727 10s., which would be necessary to be called in to complete the capital of £100,000.

In commenting upon the report, the chairman expressed the high opinion he entertained of the manner in which the affairs of the company were conducted, and observed that from his personal experience in naval matters, the vessels were sent out to sea in a condition which admirably fitted them for the purposes required.

Some formal resolutions having been passed, re-electing directors and an auditor, the meeting separated.

Death of Joanna Baillie.—This celebrated female poet has just paid the debt of nature, at the advanced age of 89, having been born in the year 1762. Her father, the Rev. M. Baillie, D.D., was, first, minister of the parish of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, a village situated about eight miles from Glasgow, and subsequently became Professor of Divinity in the university of that city. Mrs. Baillie expired on Sunday evening, the 23rd Feb., at her residence in Hampstead, where she had resided many years. She retained her faculties till the last. By the poor in her neighbourhood she will be long remembered for her benevolence and prompt humanity wherever she was called to evince those qualities.

The number of persons charged upon the civil list between June 20, 1849, and June 20, 1850, is twelve, and amounting to a total of £1200.

The number of persons in Ireland receiving out-door relief, during the year ending September 29, 1848, was 1,419,020; in 1849, the number fell to 1,210,486; and in 1850 there was much greater diminution for the numbers were only 372,638. In 1848 the deaths in the workhouses were 68,449, 1849 they fell to 47,756, and in 1850 they stood at 47,469; but the rate of mortality had fallen from 16·3, to 7·8, and then to 6·0.

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ENGLISH NEWS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(From the Times of February 24.)

THE meeting of the Cabinet Ministers lasted little more than half-an-hour, and, at the conclusion of it, Lord John Russell proceeded to place his resignation in the hands of her Majesty—an act tantamount to the resignation of the whole Government. The tone of the Protectionist meeting, held on Friday, at Lord Stanley's house, had been extremely moderate. The first effect of the dissolution of the Cabinet was to induce her Majesty, by the advice of Lord John Russell, or Councillors, to send for Lord Stanley, with a view to the formation of a new Government. The Noblemen proceeded to obey the Queen's command, in conjunction with Mr. Disraeli; but before many hours elapsed, the Protectionists leaders were understood to have renounced their undertaking.

At a later hour on Saturday evening, Sir James Graham and Lord Aberdeen were summoned to attend her Majesty, and it was generally believed that these statesmen would take part in the formation of the new Administration. It was, however, desired that the communications at this stage of the negociation should be made in the presence of Lord John Russell himself; and, in the course of Sunday, a protracted interview between these eminent persons took place at the residence of the late Premier. Lord Aberdeen was again summoned to the Palace on Sunday evening. With personal or party interests we have nothing to do, but we express no more than the universal conviction of those who are most anxious for the peace, the welfare, and the security of the nation, when we affirm that an arrangement which should place in conjunction with a portion of the late Government and with the liberal party those eminent men who most nearly represent the opinions and the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, affords the only reasonable prospect of a strong, efficient, and progressive Government. A mere attempt to bring back to office the Cabinet which has just fallen to pieces under the leadership of Lord John Russell, would stamp the whole of this singular transaction with the character of a despicable intrigue. The country requires an improved Administration. The country asks for men capable of giving effect to the principles which Lord John Russell has professed. The late Ministry had too much of the spirit and narrowness of a coterie to conduct the people of England in their progress, and the Executive Council of the nation requires a wider range of character and powers than are to be found in a domestic circle.

(From the Times, February 25.)

To the above account of the transaction it only remains to be added, that upon the failure or termination of Lord Stanley's attempt, the Queen was pleased to recall Lord John Russell and to charge him to reconstruct a Cabinet in place of that which he had just dissolved.—This duty Lord John Russell accepted. Taking the simple fact, that Lord Stanley, after having had an audience of her Majesty, with an offer of the Government, did not proceed to act in obedience with the Queen's commands, it must be clearly inferred that some cause did arise which led him to renounce the task. That cause still remains a mystery, and there is something in this part of the transaction which has yet to be more fully revealed. It is denied that the refusal of the power of dissolving Parliament was in reality this cause, and we have now reason to believe that no such point was raised. But the failure of the intended Protectionist Cabinet at that early stage of the negociation denotes, beyond all doubt, the existence at that moment of some obstacle deemed by Lord Stanley to be insuperable.

(From the Times, February 26.)

Within a few hours of the delivery of Lord John Russell's statement to the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, another and a final interview took place between his Lordship, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham. The result of this last deliberation was, the abandonment of the well-meant attempt to reconstruct an Administration under Lord John Russell, with the addition of some of the principal members of the Peel Cabinet. Thus terminated the expectation faintly expressed by the late Premier of recovering the political position he had just relinquished. Upon the announcement to her Majesty of the failure of this combination, the Queen was pleased to desire Lord Aberdeen to undertake the formation of a Cabinet; but this task was respectfully declined by that Statesman, on the ground of the want of Parliamentary strength to carry on such a Government. A second summons was then addressed, by her Majesty's command, to Lord Stanley, who had the honour of an audience with the Queen in the course of Tuesday. It was generally understood that the failure of the previous combination had removed some of the objections that induced Lord Stanley to decline office on the first occasion. As to the result, however, nothing definite will probably be known until after the arrival of Mr. Gladstone, who is expected in town from the Continent in the course of the morning. Such are the events of the last 24 hours.

It may cause regret, though it can excite no surprise, that the plan for the reconstruction of a Government, with Lord John Russell at its head, should have fallen to the ground. In the present embarrassing state of affairs, as long as there was a possibility of carrying that or any other scheme into effect, without passing through the trial and the strife of a Protectionist interregnum, we are prepared to give such an administration our sincere support, and we therefore abstain from dwelling on the principal vice of this combination. But we are now at liberty to observe that the strangest of all qualifications for assuming the direction of a new Cabinet was that of having just wrecked its predecessor, with no external cause of destruction. Lord John Russell was in a peculiar and personal manner responsible for all that had occurred in the last few weeks. His Durham letter gave intensity and political importance to the anti-Papal agitation, and bred dissension between the Ministry and its Roman Catholic supporters. He framed the Royal Speech in which the phrase occurred that called forth Mr. Disraeli's all but successful resolution on the state of the agricultural interest. He was the First Lord of the Treasury that produced Sir Charles Wood's Budget; and as the leader of the House of Commons and of the Liberal party, it was his duty to ascertain whether an extension of the Suffrage was one of the measures required of his Government. On all these questions the rest of the Cabinet come in for comparatively a small share of responsibility; and had the Whig Government been conducted by any other chief, it is extremely possible that none of these embarrassments would have risen to importance, or that they would have been more prudently dealt with. Lord John Russell himself informed the House on Monday evening that to him they were fatal. This being the case, and his own position being that of the deepest in the mire, it is strange that the ex-Premier should have been the sole representative of the Whig party in the conferences that ensued. Those conferences led to no result; but it does not seem to have occurred to Lord John Russell that they could lead to none as long as he brought to them all the accumulated hindrances and faults by which he had just forfeited his late position in the House of Commons. They cling to him like burrs, and it was too much to suppose that a change of colleagues was to restore the exhausted capital of the Prime Minister or relieve from the responsibility of his own blunders. Perhaps another leader might have carried the Whig Cabinet successfully through the session; perhaps another negociator might have entered into terms of honourable alliance with statesmen who had laid aside all personal considerations for the service of the country. But Lord John Russell bore about with him the reproach of wasted influence and diminished reputation. The task he undertook was above his strength; for if it was difficult to maintain himself in power, to reconstruct that power, after it had slipped from his hands, was impossible.

We shall not on the present occasion pursue the thread of the negotiation which Lord Stanley has now consented to carry on, for we are not in possession of the intentions or the resources on which that noble lord's administration can be based. Its existence is still a problem, not only to ourselves, but, we venture to add, to those principally concerned in it. Whatever be the result of this passage in the present crisis, Lord Stanley is, however, entitled to the full benefit of the fact that the dissolution of the late Cabinet is not the result of any act of himself or of his party, and that he declined to attempt the formation of a new ministry until almost every other combination had been exhausted. Neither that nor any other consideration can justify, in our eyes, the mad and mischievous attempt to form a Government on Protectionist principles, for the subversion of the existing fiscal and commercial legislation of the country. But if Lord Stanley carries through this arduous task, and actually presents to the Queen a list of Ministers from the minority of the House of Commons, he must rise above the faction which has clamoured with the Hardwickes and the Cayleys, and ally himself once more with such a statesman as Mr. Gladstone. In that case, what becomes of the doctrine of Protection? Is a Government to be formed under Protectionist colours only to give the last mortal blow to a delusion from which that very pary consented to derive its supporters and its name? Or is such a Government to appeal to the country without a distinct recognition of its own reason of existence? It is soon enough to believe such things when they have already occurred, and we await the result which a few days more must bring forth.

(From the Times, February 27.)

The labours of Wednesday—the sixth day since the commencement of the Ministerial crisis, commenced with increased activity in the Tory camp, and great was the curiosity to watch and ascertain the movements of the bold leader summoned to terminate this suspense of the State. Already a pregnant inference might be drawn as to Lord Stanley's opinion of his Protectionist supporters, and of his ultimate chances of success, from the fact that the first person he applied to was Viscount Canning, who was invited to join the Tory Government with the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Canning has official experience, good judgment, and Parliamentary ability, which fit him for a high post in the State; but he is well known as a firm adherent to the Free Trade policy of the last Government to which he belonged, and he consequently declined to accept Lord Stanley's proposal. In his first step, therefore, the Protectionist leader dropped the cause of Protection, and held out the temptation of high office to one of Sir Robert Peel's lieutenants. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon Mr. Gladstone reached London, and an interview immediately took place between him and Lord Stanley. Already, at two o'clock, the result of the meeting had transpired, and it was known that Mr. Gladstone also declined to join the projected Administration. From that moment the undertaking became more desperate, for it was not to the obscure aspirants of the Protectionist benches that Lord Stanley's sagacity had taught him to look for the substance of an administration of which he should be the head. We know not to what extent Major Beresford and Mr. Disraeli have shared in his deliberations, but it deserves to be observed that this was the first serious attempt to reconstitute the Conservative party by a reconciliation between Lord Stanley and some, at least, of the followers of Sir Robert Peel; and that the attempt proved wholly unsuccessful. If, therefore, Lord Stanley has not already abandoned the undertaking altogether, he is, at least, compelled to fall back on coadjutors whose insignificance as politicians his own proceedings have sufficiently admitted. It would be difficult to point out another moment in our Parliamentary history, at which the chief offices of Government have been vacated with so little apparent necessity for a great change, yet with so much difficulty in supplying the wants of the public service. To the country at large and even to the busy community of this metropolis, these events have come so suddenly, and with so little preparation, that their full importance is even now scarcely recognised. The good sense of the nation refuses to believe in the possibility of a Tory Government bound to attempt the renewal of a Protectionist policy; and it is commonly suspected that the whole series of these transactions is destined to end in nothing more than a new distribution of official appointments amongst men connected with the last Administration.

(From the Times, February 28.)

We are disposed to leave to other pens the more appropriate task of celebrating the daring enterprise and unrewarded toil which made yesterday eventful in the Protectionist annals, and threatened at one moment to make it still more eventful in the annals of the country. For we do not aspire to record the proceedings of the conclave in St. James's Square, and we are satisfied, without nearer evidence, that Lord Stanley did for his party all that could be effected by the spirit and vigour of a leader unsupported by a single man of tried political character or recognised political ability. From an early hour till sun-down the struggle lasted—not, indeed, with any visible adversaries, but with the more incurable obstacles of a vacant and dissatisfied party, reduced to forsake its own principle of action at the very moment it affected to assume the direction of the State. At the Carlton the vain efforts of a deluded enthusiasm were unsupported by the evidence of a single positive accession to the projected Administration. On the contrary, all that could be learnt in the outer world of the prospects of the new Government were the names of the eminent persons who had refused to join it; and the boldest flights of conjecture never reached beyond Mr. Herries, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Henley, as the chiefs organs of the Administration in the House of Commons. Towards evening, however, it was thought that enough had been done to retreat with honour, and the intelligence circulated that Lord Stanley had once more resolved to resign his commission for the formation of a Government into the hands of her Majesty. A Noble Earl, well known in fashionable life, made the announcement at White's, and Lord Stanley himself proceeded to the Palace to report the termination his efforts. It now, therefore, becomes imperatively necessary to terminate the present crisis by a return to the most practicable of the combinations already attempted, and to make whatever sacrifices or concessions are required to give the utmost possible strength and effect to that combination. This is not a moment at which any sort of personal recrimination would be in place. The embarrassments of the past week have been too great, the stoppage of the whole business of Parliament at the outset of the session is too deplorable, the duties of the immediate future, especially in the present year, are too pressing for us to stoop for a moment to the gratification of any personal predilections. The only question worth asking, since we have now completed the round of all the known combinations of party, is, "How is the Queen's Government to be most efficiently carried on?" It is understood that the members of the Whig Administration will meet this morning in their private capacity at Lansdowne House, to consider the course that it becomes them to pursue, since they are thus thrown back to office by the failure of all competitors.

(From the Morning Chronicle, February 26.)

The information which on Monday morning we exclusively published, that the task of forming a Ministry was once more confided to Lord Stanley, will have excited an alarm by no means unreasonable in every portion of the kingdom. Among politicians and Members of Parliament it is easy to express a wish for a solution which would simplify parties, and which would probably strengthen the cause of Free Trade. But men of business, and the great mass of the country, are neither able nor willing to speculate on the possible contingencies which may result from placing the supporters of a pernicious policy in power. A Government formed by the acknowledged chief of the Protectionists will be understood, both by friends and foes—whatever may be the actual projects of the new Ministers—to indicate, at least, a partial return to Protection. The commercial benefits of Free Trade consist not only in the absence of burdens and restrictions, but in the confidence that the present exemption will be perpetual. The vicissitudes of trade proceed from causes sufficiently complicated, and include a range abundantly wide, without further embarrassing the calculation of the trader by questions as to the financial policy of a new and suspected Government. The system which has been introduced within the last ten years will never be reversed; but it must not be tampered with, nor brought into question. The name of Lord Stanley is alone sufficient to entail the great evil of uncertainty on the community; nor will his desertion of his party and of their doctrines, as indicated by his desire to co-operate with an able and influential advocate of free-trade, suffice to reassure the country. The alliance which he courts is evidently unattainable. Mr. Gladstone was not one of the unwilling adherents who gallantly followed Sir Robert Peel in his difficulties without heartily approving of his policy. In 1845 he resigned his office from a feeling of delicacy respecting the Maynooth Bill, which, nevertheless, as a private member he supported. When, in the following winter, Sir Robert Peel formed his great resolution, only one member of his Cabinet refused his adhesion. Lord Stanley resigned the seals of the colonies. It became necessary to find a substitute who would not shrink from joining a short-lived Cabinet for the sake of accomplishing a great service to the nation. As a cordial supporter of the new policy, as a determined advocate of free-trade, the new Colonial Secretary fought at the right hand of his leader through that long and arduous struggle. He had taken the office which Lord Stanley vacated, because he was utterly opposed to his opinions. With the exception of the great chief of the Ministry, no abler champion assisted in securing the great and self-sacrificing victory.

For the present, we by no means share in the alarm which the threatened reaction so naturally excites. Until the Stanley Ministry is formed and in office, we shall not believe in its final construction. Lord Stanley has neither shown the temper and discretion, nor the comprehensive grasp of mind, which ought to characterise the chief of a Government. At present, moreover, the defects of his position possess more practical importance than the failings of his temperament or of his understanding. He is either a leader without a party, or the leader of a party which is utterly impracticable. Even if he could secure Mr. Gladstone's support, by adopting the thorough-going Free Trade policy which the member for the University of Oxford so steadily maintains, it is impossible that he can retain the numerical strength which forms his only claim to the rank of Prime Minister. In the far more probable event of Mr. Gladstone's refusal to take office under so sudden a convert to sound principles, it will be too late for Lord Stanley to return to the phalanx in which he has shown so marked a distrust. A leader of Protectionists, who has postponed the formation of his Ministry for the opportunity of negotiating with a conspicuous opponent of Protection, will find it difficult to revive the enthusiasm of his followers when he falls back on their ranks in despair. If we assume, however, that Lord Stanley will defy or overcome the innumerable difficulties of attempting to select his Ministry from his own body, it is worth while to examine the materials which he possesses for the construction of a passable Cabinet. Mr. Herries, as the only financier of the party, would, no doubt, become Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the prospect of discharging the routine of his duties decorously, according to the traditions of a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Henley, perhaps the most able of the Protectionists, is entirely inexperienced in office; and every Cabinet Minister would have his business to learn, without receiving assistance from a body of colleagues as ignorant of their duties as himself. Lord Hardwicke would probably be placed at the head of the Navy, as the member of the party who is best acquainted with the difference between the stem and stern of a vessel. Mr. Disraeli will constitute one of the principal difficulties which will encumber Lord Stanley's arrangements. It is only by entire distrust of his versatile colleague, that the expectant Premier's eagerness to secure the services of Mr. Gladstone can be explained. It is easy to understand the reasons which might induce Lord Stanley to wish to dispense with Mr. Disraeli's assistance; but the hopeless mediocrity of the rest of the party makes it impossible to reject his pretensions unless he is replaced by an abler substitute than any member of the Protectionist body.

It is well known that Mr. Disraeli has never been liked or trusted by those who have followed his guidance. Many attempts have been made to shake off his leadership; but the Spooners and Newdegates were too hopelessly unavailable to supplant the unpopular orator. He leads the party because he chooses to lead it, and because it has neither a speaker nor a statesman in its ranks. In a subordinate office, or as an unattached adherent, he would soon push himself into the place which no rival has any pretensions to fill. It is principally, we believe, for the purpose of checking his ambition, that Lord Stanley would secure the alliance of Mr. Gladstone; and the failure of the attempt ought clearly to lead to the immediate abandonment of the task which he has undertaken.

(From the Morning Chronicle, February 27.)

Our anticipations have been justified by Mr. Gladstone's refusal to take office under the Protectionist leader. The high feeling and the attachment to principle which dictated his refusal have been shared by his former colleague, Lord Canning, whose presence in the Foreign-office would have relieved Lord Stanley from one of his principal difficulties. In both cases, the unhesitating rejection of high office from a Premier whose opinions were known to be unfavourable to a liberal commercial policy will be generally appreciated as it deserves.

Lord Stanley must now either relinquish his task, or proceed in the desperate attempt to effect it without the aid of a single experienced statesman. His position is, both personally and politically, isolated. He will neither find a capable colleague, nor enjoy the countenance of any section of Parliament except that which, in the House of Lords, has followed his lead, and which, in the Commons, has acted with Mr. Disraeli. The difficulties of his situation are aggravated by the refusal of his adherents to give up the question of protection. Lord Stanley would willingly have waited, in the hope of conciliating support by incidental measures of retrenchment, accompanied by popular financial proposals; but the obstinate determination of the bulk of the party has forced the leader to hoist his true colours. The Protectionists must assume the government of the country with the avowed purpose of checking the Free Trade system, or they must finally renounce their pretensions. We still believe that the duration of the experiment will be measured by hours rather than by weeks. Lord Stanley has hitherto displayed no eagerness for office; nor can his attempted negotiations with Mr. Gladstone have been dictated by feelings of conscious power and security. Seeing the hopelessness of permanently establishing his party in power, he will probably once more recommend them to wait, and will leave it to experience to teach them that the present is their last opportunity. It may be that the confession of failure will be veiled by some formal progress in the distribution of offices, in the expectation that circumstances or conflicting personal claims will furnish, at the last moment, some plausible excuse for abandoning an impracticable experiment.

Until the Ministry is formally in office it will be unsafe to speculate on its final establishment; and it is probable that the crisis will yet be terminated by some arrangement by which the most eminent supporters of Free Trade may form a united Cabinet.

(From the Morning Chronicle, February 28.)

Lord Stanley has a second time abandoned the task which Lord John Russell's weakness twice committed to him. Thus far the country has waited to know its fate with exemplary resignation. Somewhat contemptuously indifferent to the fate of a Government which went down in smooth water through the incapacity of the pilot, public opinion has been less alarmed at the threat of a Protectionist Government, than incredulous as to the attempt being risked. The crisis, however, had already lasted for a week, and it was time that something should be settled. Lord Stanley had no further reason for delay, after the failure of his late negociations for an alliance with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Canning. His resources, such as they were, lay visibly before him, and he could judge at once of the probability of success as fully as if he had employed a month in consideration. With his own followers little diplomacy was necessary, unless they could have been persuaded to give up the cause of Protection. The Prime Minister might safely have drawn up a list of the Cabinet, and submitted it for the royal sanction, without waiting for the assent of the individuals whom he might think fit to designate as his colleagues. The more prominent members of the party were ready to take office; and considering their general incapacity and their common absence of administrative experience, it would matter little how the departments were distributed. It is a severe criticism on the composition of the still-born Ministry that no one at any time seriously believed in the possibility of its existence. The late Government fell almost without a blow; but the attempted Administration has dispersed into air before it was possible to attack it. The consummation proves that the Protectionist phantom after condensing itself into all the solidity which it is capable of assuming, is still impalpable and imaginary. Lord John Russell found a difficulty on Monday in indicating the supposed external causes of his defeat. Lord Stanley, with a united party ready for office, and with full discretion as to his political course, may be excused from the task of elucidating his failure. It is said that he has never been sanguine of success, nor has the deportment either of friends or opponents, during the crisis, had any tendency to reassure him.

(From the Daily News, February 26.)

Lord Stanley has at length the opportunity afforded him which his followers have so frequently affected to desire. The noble Lord was summoned to the Royal presence on the afternoon of Tuesday, and again invited to attempt the task of forming a Ministry. He asked until Wednesday to complete his list. The gate of the political orchard has suddenly been left open, and the turbulent and covetous crew that have been in the habit of threatening to scale the walls, find themselves unexpectedly tantalized by seeing the golden pippins within their reach. The old-gate-keeper, of whom they were mightily afraid, is dead; and his successor has, in a fit of vexation, forsaken his post. Shall they rush in, and proceed to appropriate what their boyish souls lust after! Or will the consciousness that after all they have no honest business there, restrain their impetuous leader and his unruly band? For their own sakes, some of their friends may be disposed to hope the latter; but should the former occur, it will only be necessary to take quiet and peremptory measures for turning the intruders out again, when the proper time comes. For any sober or useful purpose, a Stanley administration, properly so called, is a mere absurdity. Think of a great, busy, exigent, and clear-headed community like this, having the direction of their vast affairs committed to the hands of a knot of dilettanti writers, distressed squires, and delicate lordlings a band of fops, fanatics, and fox-hunters! One might as well imagine a man of sound mind selecting for his domestic establishment a set of servants unfit to work, although to beg for unearned bread not ashamed. Conceive the amazement, incredulity, and scorn which the first play-bill of the Carlton theatre must create throughout the kingdom! As far as the mutes in the Court pageant are concerned, we doubt not the parts might be filled up as well by Tory grooms and ladies in waiting, as by those who have enacted those highly un-important characters for the last three seasons. But pageants, however well "put upon the stage," don't draw. A discerning public insists upon having something more for its money than mere masquerading to the tune of "God save the Queen." We are a business people, and appreciate subjects of serious interest. If the *Merchant of Venice* is advertised, we want to know who is to play *Shylock?* And in the comical farce of *A Nabob for an Hour*, we wish to learn who is positively to play the imposter.

But will Mr. Gladstone, for whom Lord Stanley asked the Queen to wait until he should find it convenient to return from foreign travel—will he take office in the Government that we are told is to be? Will he go to sea in so crazy a barque, with so giddy a captain, and so untrained a crew? Halt, lame, and blind. Lord Stanley can muster but three other individuals who have ever been in the Cabinet before—his Grace of Richmond, Lord Ellenborough, and poor old *Mrs.* Herries. Nobody else will touch the thing. Of course it seems capital fun for would-be statesman like Newdegate, Granby, and Stafford, to be allowed to wear real political swords, and to be dubbed Privy Councillors. But what inducement can the presence of such personages afford to any man who has ever had the experience of practical responsibility? Our impression is very strong that Mr. Gladstone will have nothing to do with the ignorant and incompetent triflers.

LENGTH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

It will be five years next July since the maddened Protectionists surrendered the Treasury Bench to Lord John and his friends. Yet, so vast was the event of 1846, so far does it overtop the ordinary achievements of legislation, and so mighty is its tide of consequences, that we are hardly aware how far it is receding from us. The years succeed one another, and it still occupies the foreground of memory. The wounds of that struggle are still raw, and the ashes still glow under our feet. Nay, there are those who still speak and act as if the question were pending, and the verdict unpronounced. It is very natural, then, that we should forget the real length of Lord John Russell's Administration. He has not been cut off so prematurely as some appear to imagine. In fact, he has had a more than usual tenure of power—very nearly as long as that enjoyed by Sir Robert Peel, and longer than any other Administration in this century, with the single exception of that which subsisted so long on the glories of Waterloo. Since Lord Liverpool no Premier has retained office for as much as five years. Judging, therefore, by the analogy of the past, it is reasonable to inquire whether Lord John Russell has not run out his spell, and whether those congenial ills that exist in the constitution of every Government have not in this instance, as in all others, done their fated work. Lord John Russell has done very little more than finish his predecessors' designs. He has been the executor, or rather the trustee, of Sir Robert's political estate, during the accidental disability of the owner. He has inherited Sir Robert's Free Trade and rested on the staff of Sir Robert's Income Tax. In the remaining months of the session of 1846, he did little more, and could do little more, than add to the new tariff a modification of the sugar duties, that had long been foreseen. In 1847 he claimed and received a double indulgence; first, for doing little else than Irish relief; secondly, for administering it according to the necessities of the hour. The language in everybody's mouth was, that a gigantic task had to be performed, and nothing should be omitted to strengthen the hands charged with its execution. Not only originality, but even the commonest principle and the peculiar maxims of the party, were laid aside in the vast and highly exceptional operation of feeding five millions, as it were, from the door of the Treasury. Since that, there has hardly been a considerable measure which Peel would not have volunteered. The Irish Encumbered Estates Act was actually suggested by him. When the necessities of famine expired, the necessities of pestilence came in their stead; and while much of the session of 1849 was devoted to preparing against the cholera, an equal part of last session was spent in yielding a tardy obedience to its lessons. For five years we have all moved in a groove. One task has taken up another, and the exigency has been so manifest as scarcely to allow any diversity of opinion. The cry has ever been—"Strengthen Government at any risk." We have joined in this cry. Lord John Russell came in with it, for the Irish famine was at hand, the Protectionists were furious, and Lord George Bentinck was laying violent siege to the Exchequer. That cry was redoubled in the year of Revolution, when every good subject rallied round the powers that be, when the Cabinet became a type of order, and a Ministerial crisis was dreaded as the first step of a revolution. Thus, from July, 1846, to this present month, there has been a succession of accidents calculated to flatter the self-confidence and allay the zeal of the Administration.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 3.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne then rose, and, having laid on the table a report from a certain Board of Commissioners, said:—My lords, I may as well, in laying this report on the table, and before I move the adjournment of the House, discharge my duty, by acquainting your lordships that in the circumstances of the present moment, and after the failure of three successive schemes for the construction of a new Administration, her Majesty, after duly reflecting upon the situation in which she was placed by that failure, has been pleased to call upon those of her Ministers who had been recently in office to resume those offices, and to endeavour at least, to carry on the government of the country. My lords, that step upon the part of her Majesty was not taken without full and due deliberation; and I have the authority of her Majesty to state, that having during the time she was so pausing had recourse to the advice and opinion of a noble and illustrious Duke—the most distinguished member of this House—and who is now sitting at your Lordships' table—both his advice and his opinion were in conformity with that step. Under these circumstances, I have to inform your Lordships, that her Majesty's late Ministers have thought that they have no alternative but to undertake the task thus, of necessity almost, devolving upon them. Having made that statement, I may be permitted to add, what I am sure your Lordships will readily believe, that no person laments more deeply than I do the existence of those differences of opinion, which it is obvious to your Lordships and is well known to the public and the world, have prevented the construction of a new, a stronger, and a more effective Administration. ("Hear, hear," from Lord Brougham.) If there were one wish that I could entertain as an individual more strongly than another, or if there were one thing which it would give me more satisfaction than any other, either in or out of office, if possible by any effort of mine to contribute to effect, it would be to put an end to any of those difficulties which have proved obstacles to the construction of that which is thought most desirable for the interests of the country a strong and an effective Administration. (Hear, hear.) The noble Marquis concluded by moving (as we understood) that the House do adjourn till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 3.

The Clerk having read the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill,

Lord J. Russell rose and spoke as follows:—I now have to inform the House of what has occurred since I last addressed it, and to state the course which I purpose to pursue. Since I last addressed the House the public has been put in possession of a statement made by Lord Stanley with respects to his attempts to form a Government, and the reasons why those attempts were not successful. It is not my intention to make any comment on those reasons; but I feel it right—especially after the rumours which have been spread on this subject—to say that it appears perfectly clear that Lord Stanley had full power and opportunity to form a Government, and that no request he thought it reasonable to make was denied him in the progress of his negotiations. (Hear.) I stated on Friday last, that her Majesty had been pleased to send for the Duke of Wellington, in order to learn his opinion on the present state of affairs. The Queen saw the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, and late yesterday evening her Majesty received a written communication from his Grace. I had the honour of an audience of the Queen this morning at twelve o'clock, and her Majesty having received the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, that, in the present state of affairs, the best course her Majesty could pursue was to invite her former Ministers to resume office, Her Majesty was pleased to desire that her former Ministers should resume their offices accordingly. (Hear.) After what has occurred—after the failure of the repeated attempts which have been made to form a Government, as has been stated to the House—I and my colleagues thought that we could not perform our duty to her Majesty and the country otherwise than by accepting the offer which her Majesty had been pleased to make. (Hear, hear.) Having entered so fully the other day into the subjects which have recently formed matter of debate, I will only say now that I trust the House will allow us till Friday next before proceeding with matters of public debate, by which means we shall have an opportunity of considering the various measures we purpose introducing, and the state of public business generally. (Hear.) I purpose proceeding with the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill on Friday, and my Right Hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on moving the second reading of that Bill, will state what amendments and alterations it is intended to make in it when it shall go into Committee. I therefore propose that the second reading of the Bill shall be fixed for Friday, with the intention of taking it as the first order of the day. Before, however, proceeding with the orders of the day on Friday, I will state the course which the Government mean to pursue with respect to other business before the House—as far, at least as fixing the time at which it shall be brought under consideration. On that occasion I will answer the question put to me the other day, which I was not then in a position to answer, as to the time at which we shall proceed with the budget. On Friday I shall be prepared to state the day on which the budget will come on, and the course which we are prepared to pursue on that subject. I now move that the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill be postponed to Friday next. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Osborne: Does the noble lord intend to persist in the budget which has already been opened to the House?

Lord J. Russell: I will state on Friday next on what day the budget will be proceeded with. (Hear, hear.) It would be exceedingly wrong in me, in the present state of public business, to enter into further explanations. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keogh thought it only reasonable that, after all that had taken place with respect to the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, the House should not be called upon on Friday next to do more than hear the statement of the Secretary for the Home Department. According to the statement made by the noble lord on a former evening, the second, third, and fourth clauses of the Bill, as it stood at present, must either be extensively modified or altogether withdrawn. It was reasonable to expect that the people of Ireland should be afforded an opportunity of considering the Bill in its amended shape. For that purpose a delay of ten days could not be considered too much.

Lord J. Russell was ready to make any reasonable concession; but he apprehended that there was no occasion to delay the second reading of the Bill. The usual course was to state, before the second reading of a Bill, the amendments which it was intended to make in it when in Committee.

Mr. Gibson observed, that the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill would occupy very considerable time, and render necessary the postponement of financial measures to a late period of the session. Was the noble Lord really determined to give this measure undue precedence over the general public business? (Hear, hear.) When he objected on a former occasion to proceeding with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill the noble Lord raised a sort of laugh against him, as though he were the only person who took that view of the question. The noble Lord had since found that he (Mr. Gibson) was not singular in his dislike of the measure, for, as it now stood, it was positively objectionable to all parties.

Lord J. Manners said, that, looking to the peculiar circumstances under which the reconstruction of the Cabinet had taken place, he was sure he gave expressions to the universal feeling of Members on that (the Opposition) side of the House, in assuring the noble Lord that from them would proceed no factious or unnecessary opposition to his policy. (Hear.)

Several other members spoke, and the second reading of the Bill was then postponed.

The *Providence Journal* says, it is understood that Mr. Barnum is now "getting up" a mastodon, two hundred feet in length, to be manufactured in Connecticut, and to be discovered in the western part of Missouri, as a specimen of antediluvian zoology.

MEETING AT LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S.

(From the Sun.)

A LARGE number of the supporters of the Whig Ministry assembled this afternoon, by previous appointment, at the official residence of Lord John Russell in Downing-street. It was estimated that not less than 300 members of the House of Commons were in attendance.

Lord John Russell opened the business of the meeting by depicting in glowing language, the position in which his Government was at present placed, making a special reference to the existence of the Protectionist Opposition, which he characterised as a powerful and compact body, which acknowledged for its leader an experienced statesman, and whose aim appeared to be the reversal of the present commercial policy of the Government—a policy which had produced so much benefit to the country, and which was likely still further to increase the happiness and welfare of the people. From the exertions of that body (if successful) either of two evils would result—either protection would be restored, or the country would be thrown into a disastrous state of agitation to repel the efforts of the opponents of free trade. Under these circumstances he had called them together for the purpose of seeking a continuance of their support, and of asking them to forego all differences on minor questions in order to seal the success of the commercial policy which they advocated in common. The noble lord then adverted to the Papal question, and said that, while adverse to any unnecessary legislation, he felt bound to go on with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in a modified form. The plan proposed by Lord Stanley did not met his assent, as by referring the subject to a committee, which might last possibly for two years, the feelings of acrimony which prevailed would be prolonged. This he thought most undesirable, and therefore was induced to dispose of the question at once. With regard to financial arrangements, he said that the Cabinet had not met since their return to office, but he hoped at the meeting of the House on Friday to be able to make a statement on that subject which would be satisfactory. His Lordship concluded by asking for a continuance of that generous support which had been given him for the last two years—not for the personal object of keeping himself and his colleagues in office, but for the sake of securing that which they all had at heart—the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Messrs. Greene (Kilkenny) and Ouseley Higgins severally remonstrated strongly with the noble lord on his determination to persevere with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they pledged themselves to oppose, even at the risk of the noble lord's government.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, the O'Gorman Mahon, and Dr. Power (Cork), followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Bernal Osborne next addressed the noble lord, and expressed his intention of supporting the Government, concurring, as he did, generally in its policy, but intreated him to except Ireland from the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Sir De Lacy Evans spoke in a similar spirit.

Lord Ebrington, Colonel Rawdon, and several other hon. members afterwards spoke, and the spirit which pervaded the meeting (with the exception of the dissent of the Irish members present) was one of strong confidence in and attachment to the policy and principles of the noble lord and the government.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, March 5.)

TUESDAY Evening.—The quotation of gold at Paris is 3 per mille discount, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.02½; it follows that gold is 0.30 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424½ per mark, which at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.4½; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.6¼, it follows that gold is 0.76 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

The Ministerial announcements of last evening have had no particular effect upon the funds, and Consols have been steady throughout the day at the slightly improved prices of yesterday. The quotations were 96¾ to ⅞ for money, and 96¾ to ⅞ for the 10th of April. Bank stock closed 215 to ½; Reduced, 97⅛ to ¼; Three-and-a-Quarter per cents., 98¾ to 99; Long Annuities, 7 11-16; India Stock, 262 to 265; India Bonds, 52s. to 56s.; and Exchequer bills, 48s. to 51s. premium.

The market for foreign securities has not experienced any very great change to-day; but prices on the average have been tolerably well supported.

The transactions in the official list have comprised—Brazilian at 92½ and 93; Mexican, for account, 24½, ¾, and ⅞; Peauvian Four-and-a Half per Cents., 83 and 82½; the Deferred, 37¼ and 37; Portuguese Five per Cents., 89; Russian, 112, and 112 ex div.: the Four-and-a Half per Cents., 97¼, ½, and ¼; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 19½ and ¾; Passives, 4¼; Spanish Three per Cents., 38; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 91½ and ¾.

In the foreign exchanges the rate upon Hamburgh was a trifle higher. Paris, on the contrary, being a little more in demand, was a shade lower. Amsterdam remains much the same as last post. Bills upon Vienna and Trieste were much offered and difficult of sale.

The accounts from India this morning, were not encouraging, the dulness of the import markets, both at Bombay and Calcutta being still aggravated by an unusual pressure of money.

IRELAND.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT'S LEVEE.—Lord Clarendon, on Wednesday, held his second Levee for the season, and, very probably, the last of his Vice-Royalty. Indeed this seemed to be the general impression amongst those who paid their respects to his Excellency on this occasion; and there was a rumour at the Levee that the Marquis of Exeter is to be the new Lord-Lieutenant. The attendance was much less than usual, partly in consequence of the circuits now in progress throughout the country. It was remarked that none of the Roman Catholic Bishops or Clergy were in attendance. It is stated that arrangements have been in progress for some days past for the departure of the Lord-Lieutenant and his Excellency's family for England.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The intelligence of the resignation of Lord John Russell and the breaking-up of his Ministry, was received with delight by the Roman Catholics, many of whom would have regretted such an event before the publication of his fatal letter to the Bishop of Durham. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the Protectionists, as well as the Conservatives generally, rejoice at the downfall of the Whig Administration. The more sanguine Protectionists begin to hope for a renewal of food taxation in some shape; but no one can yet clearly see his way, and all is speculation and uncertainty as to the effect of a change of Ministry upon the state of parties and the progress of events.

Lord John Russell was burned in effigy on Sunday night last in this town by the people on account of his anti-Papal Aggression Bill. The procession was preceded by a band, and the windows were broken in the houses of some Protestant inhabitants. There was no other disturbance, nor any interference with the proceedings by the police.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Mr. John O'Connell, in a letter dated London, February 22, and addressed "to the Catholics of Ireland," thus refers to the resignation of the Ministry:—"Ireland, poor Ireland, has once again broken up a Ministry! Once more the just retribution has come on English statesmen, that all their plans and hopes are disconcerted and broken, because of their assailing Ireland. Such is the real reading of the event just announced. There is a pretext of course—the pretext of differences on the Budget; but no one here is blinded by it. All see the true cause in the assault upon Ireland—upon the religion of Ireland. When will English Statesmen have the courage and the common sense to recognise by deeds what they have so often felt in fact, and admitted in words—that Ireland must be listened to—and that never was retribution more sure, as never was retribution more just, than that insult and injury to her entail confusion and disaster on themselves. But though the persecuting Minister is shaken from his seat, and his infamous measure for the time at least arrested, this, fellow countrymen, is no season for repose. We dare not be inactive. We know not but that he may recover power, or be replaced by bigots like himself."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.—The ferment excited by Lord John Russell's "Papal Aggression" Bill daily increases, and all classes amongst the Roman Catholic population are most earnest and determined in the expression of their indignation against the ministerial project. The friends of national education and the Queen's Colleges are just as prominent and decided in their hostility as the opponents of these Institutions; and the differences that heretofore prevailed amongst the Roman Catholic community are forgotten in the anxiety for unanimous resistance against penal legislation. On Sunday, many more meetings were held, and petitions adopted throughout the country. In all the Roman Catholic churches of the diocese of Dublin, the clergy read from the altar, at each mass, the pastoral address of Archbishop Murray, announcing to his flock that "the hand of persecution is about to be once more extended over us, and a new element of civil discord cast amongst us;" and calling for their prayers, "as long as this persecuting Bill shall be under the consideration of Parliament." The mild and forbearing disposition of Archbishop Murray, who, during times of fierce political excitement, has been distinguished by his inculcation of charity and moderation, has given the greatest weight to his present unqualified condemnation of the Government Bill.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From the Illustrated London News, March 1.)

POLITICAL events but a short time since engrossed the attention of the Parisians; but balls, theatres, and gaiety have resumed their sway.

Ball dresses are not worn plainer; on the contrary, they are richly ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, puffs, and in great profusion.

Fancy dress is also very gorgeous; for heavy silk stuffs, figured antique watered silk, and sometimes figured silk, with gold silk or silver, no longer suffice for the sumptuous taste of fashion; and to these have been added plain antique watered silks embroidered by hand, and point of silk braidings: for example, a white antique watered silk dress is worked at the bottom with embroidery of a magnificent bouquet of shaded roses, the leaves of which join in other smaller wreaths, coming from the top; and nothing can be handsomer and richer than these beautiful dresses thus embroidered.

The half-dress is, we think, more graceful than the full ball dress. Low dresses, open in front, and heart-shaped, are charming, with their wreaths of ribbon and lace. We should mention that dresses made low and square have given way to the preceding.

Velvet necklaces and bracelets are much in vogue; the shades preferred are coral red, garnet, China rose, and, above all, black velvet, which sets off the whiteness of the skin. These bracelets and necklaces are fastened by a brooch or pin of brilliants or marcasite.

Young ladies have much adopted the Valois or Marie Stuart taste of dressing their hair, as follows:—The front hair is parted from the forehead, and is then raised and sustained by means of a comb made on purpose; the ends of this hair often fall in a curl or ringlets behind the ears on each side, or they can be concealed behind the twist of the hair. The Marie Stuart *coiffure* is nearly the same, except that the hair is parted in the middle as for *bandeaux*, and then raised on each side on a small comb, which sustains the *rouleau* of hair. Puffed *bandeaux* are still more fashionable, this *coiffure* suiting a greater number of persons, and not requiring so young a face as the two preceding modes.

Dresses of heavy stuffs are rare in private drawingrooms, and much more frequently seen at subscription balls, at the Opera, or Jardin d'Hiver. Antique watered silk, figured Pompadour, drugget, and lampus, attract by their wreaths of flowers; light net dresses, or mousselin, are rare.

Net dresses with two skirts are worn over a taffeta waistcoat; the under and upper skirts decked with small flowers, each trimmed with a dark ribbon. Wide lace also is worn in profusion; and the front of the body is always covered with it as well as the sleeves. The skirts are often completely covered with two or three flounces of English lace (application), or Alencon point; and these two kinds of lace are generally used for heavy silk stuffs.

We have little to say about walking dresses. The choicest stuffs for morning dresses are damask satinated Pekin taffeta, drugget, all in dark shades.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—Yesterday a special meeting of the shareholders in this company was held to take into consideration what should be done with the colonial property of the company, and also the question of forfeiting shares. Mr. J. Cattley was in the chair. A brief report was read, drawn up by the directors, showing that the general operations of the company in the colony could not be carried on except at a loss of £700 per annum, and it was submitted to the shareholders whether it would be expedient to sell off the farming stock, &c., and leave only an agent to dispose of the lands, or grant leases and remit the proceeds. It had likewise to be decided whether another call should be made to pay off existing liabilities, as upon that course being adopted there would be a prospect of shareholders receiving back a small amount. Some of the shareholders spoke in favour of a committee of investigation; but to this the directors at first objected, and were desirous that the question should be deferred until the general meeting; but they had to give way. It transpired during the discussion that the late secretary had abstracted about £2000 from the funds of the company, but that the directors recovered as much as they possibly could, and made up the deficiency themselves. The recommendation of the directors as to the breaking up of the farming establishment in the colony was adopted, but a committee of four shareholders and one director was appointed to investigate the general affairs of the company. The consideration of the forfeiture of certain shares, 700 in number, was postponed until the general meeting. *Daily News, February 27.*

MISS JANE COOKE, BETTER KNOWN IN CHELTENHAM AS JENNY COOKE, expired at her residence, No. 1, Belle Vue-buildings, on Tuesday week, after a short illness. Her eccentric and penurious life, her long residence in Cheltenham, and her reputed wealth, had caused Miss Cooke to be well known to most of the inhabitants. A few years since she made a donation of a thousand pounds to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. One of her latest charitable acts was a donation of £250 towards the erection of an organ gallery in the parish church of Cheltenham, which is at the present time under construction beneath the archway of the south porch. The most extravagant rumours of Miss Cooke's wealth are in circulation, but its precise amount, we believe, is wholly unknown. Her property consisted of houses and land, in and around Cheltenham, inherited from her father, and large accumulations in bank and other stocks. Miss Cooke has left the sum of £18,000 to be divided among the following religious societies, viz.: Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, £1000; Episcopal Jews Chapel Abrahamic Society, £2000; Trinitarian Bible Society, £2000; Church Missionary Society, £5000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £5000; Malta Protestant College, £1000; Edinburgh Bible Society, £1000; Irish Society of London, £1000. The testatrix directs the residue of her personal property, not disposed of by herself, to be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes. The personal property is sworn under £120,000.

The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar on horseback; and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso being arrested by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me who have to go on foot while you ride on horseback." "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

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METEOROLOGY.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 17TH TO 23RD JUNE, 1851.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 9½ A.M.	Barometer. 2½ P.M.	Barometer. Sunset.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer. Sunset.	Attached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer. Sunset.	Detached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Wet.	Register Thermometer. Maxim.	Register Thermometer. Minim.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Tuesday, 17	17	29·735	29·650	29·571	29·533	55	57	57	57	52	55	56	59	52	59	51	....	W.N.W., N., W. by N.
Wednesday, 18	18	29·500	29·444	29·446	29·500	60	61	60	59	60	62	60	56	56	62	58	*	W.N.W., N.W.
Thursday, 19	19	29·633	29·573	29·652	29·697	56	59	57	57	53	59	56	56	51	59	53	....	N.W. by W.
Friday, 20	20	29·800	29·973	29·991	30·040	60	59	56	56	56	59	55	51	56	59	50	....	N.W., W. by S., W.S.W.
Saturday, 21	21	30·100	30·065	30·047	30·081	55	58	58	56	47	57	53	50	52	57	45	....	W. by N., W., and calms.
Sunday, 22	☽ 4 10 A.M.	30·103	30·056	30·052	30·059	54	58	56	56	49	58	54	51	51	58	47	....	W. by N., N.W., W.
Monday, 23	23	30·013	29·944	29·934	29·922	54	56	54	54	47	53	49	48	50	51	45	0·02	W. by S., W.S.W., S.W.

* Inappreciable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 17.—Morning, fresh north-west wind, clear and dry; before noon clouded darkly over, and remained very gloomy with a cold wintry appearance all day, wind getting strong from the northward, P.M. Night, blew hard from west and by north.

Wednesday 18.—Morning, some slight spittings of rain; wind very strong from north-west, and increased to brisk gales, during middle part, moderated P.M., and fell to light air after sunset; before 10 had risen again and blew heavily from the same quarter all night.

Thursday, 19. This day commenced with very strong gales, and which continued with increasing violence through the fore and middle parts, atmosphere free from clouds and extremely dry; during the latter part of the day lulled, but again after sunset blew heavily, and continued to do so all night, subsiding at break of day.

Friday 20.—At 7 o'clock, a perfect calm, and continued nearly so for two or three hours; afterward light or moderate breezes through the day; clear delightful weather. Night, light westerly wind, clear and dry.

Saturday, 21.—Light breezes from northward of west, morning and evening; rest of the day calms prevailed; cloudless sky and very lovely weather. Night, light airs, rather cold and raw.

Sunday, 22.—Morning, moderately fresh breezes from west by north, veered A.M. more towards north-west, and quite light winds from that quarter through the day; sky presented a generally gloomy aspect, being covered by close dark stratus. Chill and somewhat raw wintry weather.

Monday, 23.—Forenoon, moderate westerly breezes; cold and raw; sky covered by somewhat dense stratus of a threatening character. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, wind got round to the south-west and by south, and freshened; atmosphere got to be very raw and chill, clouds spread over us dirtily, and drizzling rain fell at times P.M., and towards sunset, some smart showers passed over. Towards 7 o'clock, clouds all passed off, and sky remained perfectly clear through the night; wind light and sharp.

BIRTHS.

At Fairfield, Windsor, on Sunday evening, 22nd June, Mrs. William M'Quade, of a son.

At Geelong, on the 15th instant, the wife of the Rev. John Tait, of a son.

At Newcastle, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Captain Bull, of a son.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. Burns, Bathurst-street, aged 47 years, sincerely regretted by her family.

At her residence, Paddington, on 24th instant, Mary, the beloved wife of Alexander Robinson, aged 37 years.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Bathurst or California Gold.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
12134 451, George-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.
THACKER AND CO.,
11218 541, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned has REDUCED THE PRICE OF BREAD to (5d.) FIVE-PENCE the 2lb. loaf.
JAMES PEMELL, Parramatta-street.
June 20. 12640

SPENCE AND MIERS.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between Michael Spence and Robert Miers, as Storekeepers and General Dealers, at Kempsey, in the district of Port Macquarie, under the style of Spence and Miers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the said firm of Spence and Miers will be paid by the said Robert Miers, and all debts due to the said firm are to be received by him, the said Robert Miers, as witness our hands at Sydney, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1851.
MICHAEL SPENCE.
ROBERT MIERS.
Witness to signature,
W. COLLIS. 12432

BARQUE ANNA MARY.—Consignees of Goods by this vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately, for Campbell and Co's Wharf.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
12451 Agents.

COLONIAL ROOMS,
454, CHARING-CROSS, EAST, LONDON
(*Four doors from Trafalgar Square.*)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accomodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the futherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West end, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means in conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross, East, London. 891

CAUTION.—ALLEN'S MOULD CANDLES.—Those parties who are selling Candles of other manufacture as Allen's Moulds, are cautioned to discontinue this practice, or means will be taken to oblige them to give up so disreputable an imposition
Sussex-street, June 17. 11886

£10 REWARD.—Stolen from my paddock, at Mufton Park, near Cowra, on May 17th, a roan draught Horse, white hind feet, blaze down the face, and branded SF on the off shoulder. £2 will be paid on delivery, if strayed; but if stolen, the above reward will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves.
H. M FULTON, Macquarie Plains.
June 21. 12329

TWO or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a respectable part of Sydney, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Terms exceedingly reasonable. For address please apply at the *Herald* Office. 12493

SHEEP.—Wanted by Saturday next, 28th June, 400 young ewes or wethers, the former prepared for shipment. Apply to R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer, 481, George-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A PHAETON, WITH HORSE AND HARNESS, complete; the whole to be in excellent order and condition. Apply by letter, stating particulars and price, X. D., *Herald* Office. 12239

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A convenient House, containing not less than six rooms, with suitable out-offices. It must be in an airy situation. The locality of Macquarie-street North, or Lower Fort-street, would be preferred. For further particulars, apply by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, Cleveland-street, Redfern.
12480

Established, 1844.
THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,
PROVIDES Settlers, Private Families, and the public generally, with every description of Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Educated Persons, and others of good character; and obtains situations for the unemployed, both male and female. Various servants wanted.
H. F. BRIMMER.
Office open from 9 till 5. 12462

SERVANTS WANTED.—A man and woman, as general house servants. A married couple would be preferred. A good character from last situation indispensable. Apply between 10 and 1 to Mrs. MANSFIELD, Auburn Cottage, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
12416

TO JOURNEYMEN HARNESS-MAKERS.—Wanted, two (2) good hands in the above line. To really good workmen, constant employment and liberal wages will be given by the undersigned.
S. ALEXANDER.
408, George-street. 12422

TO MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS. Wants a situation as Clerk or Warehouseman, a young man just arrived from Birmingham, who writes a business hand, is quick at accounts, and has had fourteen years' experience in a wholesale Hardware establishment. He would be found serviceable in a general store, and would have no objection to the country. Address J. D., No. 8, Burdekin's Terrace, Sydney. 12436

TO PORTERS.—Wanted, an active lad. One who knows town well preferred. Apply to Mrs. CREAGH, 296, Pitt-street, this day. 12492

NURSE WANTED.—A respectable steady woman, who has been accustomed to young children, and can do plain needle-work. Apply before the 4th July to Mrs. KELLIE, Potts' Point, Darlinghurst. 12483

TO FEMALE SERVANTS.—Wanted, a respectable female, as Cook, in a small family. The most unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 101, Hunter-street. 12490

WANTED, by a Married Couple, who can be well recommended, situations, the man as Coachman, and his wife as House Servant. Apply to J. W., at the *Herald* Office. 12437

WANTED, a steady sober man, to look after a horse and gig, milk a cow, and as general out-door servant; none need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials from their last employ. Apply to Mr. J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie-place. 12449

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as Superintendent of a Cattle Station. He has been accustomed to stock, understands Butter and Cheese making, and can give the highest references. Apply, by letter, to J. T., *Herald* Office. 12471

AN active woman wanted, as general servant in a small family where most of the washing is put out: must produce a good character from her last place. Apply to Mrs. MYLES, Myles's Buildings, Cumberland-street North. 12452

WANTED, an active Boy, to make himself useful about a house and shop. Apply to S. ELLIOTT, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a Public-house in full trade, having been a licensed house for the past sixteen years; a license is granted to this next year, and in-coming very moderate. The fixtures, beer engines, and spirit fountain, being the property of the landlord. Apply to Mr. EMANUEL MARTIN, Madeira Inn, Strawberry Hill. 12342

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, near Campbell-street, two new Houses, containing six rooms with shop, one fitted as a butcher's, with fixtures, hooks, &c; and the other as a baker's, with a very superior oven, possession can be had on Monday, 30th June; to an industrious person, those houses will afford a comfortable living. Apply to Mr. CAHILL, Albion Hotel, next door; or Mr. F. KOSTEN, 262, Pitt-street; also, a shop at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Gill, as a confectioner. Apply to Mr. F. KOSTEN, as above. 12204

HARBOUR VIEW.—SURRY HILLS.

TO LET, the above eligible Residence a short distance from the Court House, containing five good rooms and a kitchen, with a spacious yard and a well of good water. A Stable and Coach-house may be had if required.

The present occupant (who leaves the house with regret) will show the premises, which are next door to the residence of James Atkinson, Esq.

Rent £40 per annum, or 16s. per week.
12433

TO LET.—The Wharf and Stores situate at Miller's Point, known as Duke's Wharf.

The premises in Mann's Buildings, George-street, late in the occupation of Mr. Charles Scott, ironmonger.

Ermington House, with 160 acres of land, on the Parramatta River, about one mile above Kissing Point. The land is fenced in and divided into paddocks.

Application to be made at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, June 25. 12440

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, a number of useful HORSES and MARES, in fine condition, just received from the country.
Terms, cash—No Reserve. 12479

VETERINARY REPOSITORY,
Hunter and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.

ARMSTRONG AND BURT beg to remind their country friends, that they hold a general sale every *Monday, at 11 o'clock*, and that their Establishment being now in complete working order, they are prepared to effect sales by auction, of
HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP, upon liberal terms.

The spacious yards of the Repository presenting unusual advantages, their convenience and centrical situation ensuring to sellers that their stock will be fully and properly shown to the public.

☞ The proprietors have always on hand a large stock of medicines made up ready for immediate use. 12108

100 CRATES EARTHENWARE,
Just Landed, ex Bolivar and Gambia.—To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY next, June 27, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 Crates cups and saucers, flowing blue, printed
10 Ditto flowing blue and printed chamber services
10 Ditto willow plates, 10 and 7 inch
5 Ditto willow dishes, 10 and 20 inch
3 Ditto ditto, covered dishes, 10 inch
4 Ditto bowls, pints and half-pints
6 Ditto toys, turquoise lustre, printed and flowing blue
1 pint to 1 gallon, covered and uncovered
3 Ditto tea pots, sugars and butters to match cups and saucers
14 Ditto assorted earthenware, in cups, saucers, bowls, plates, jugs, basins, chambers, dishes, tea-pots, mugs, mustard, &c.
4 Crates sets jugs, Forester, California, and pressed blue
3 Crates 10 inch Willow plates
2 Ditto 8 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 6 ditto ditto
3 Ditto Willow dishes, 9 to 16 inch
1 Ditto flowing blue dishes, ditto covered dishes
2 Ditto baking dishes, 7 to 12 inch
3 Ditto ewers, basins, and chambers.
Terms at sale. 12224

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF DELAY IN LANDING.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY. Thursday, June 26th, at Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
40 Cases quart and pint pickles
20 Ditto bottled fruit
10 Ditto assorted sauces
20 Ditto mustard, pound and half-pounds
Eau de Cologne, lavender water, brushware, sundries, &c., &c. 12356

TO CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
1 Case, containing alabaster clocks, with shades
1 Ditto ditto shirt studs and Albert chains, &c.
1 Ditto ditto exhibition medals, French purses, &c., &c., &c. 12465

DAMAGED GRINDERY.
Ex May Queen, Captain Thomas, from London, to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
JS in diamond with S under.
§56-59—Four casks Grindery, more or less damaged by sea water, ex May Queen
§56—One cask containing—
1 packet ¼-cwt. ¾ shoe bills, slightly
1 ditto 1-cwt. ½ mid. bills, ditto
1 ditto ½-cwt. ¾ fine bills, ditto
2 ditto 1-cwt. each, ¾ and ½ mid. brads, much
2 ditto ½-cwt. each, ¾ fine brads, ditto
57—One cask containing—
2 packets, each ½-cwt., ¾ fine brads, slight
2 ditto, ditto ditto, ½ shoe bills, ditto
5 ditto, ditto ditto, ¼ and 5-16ths shoe bills, much
2 ditto, ditto ditto, ¾ fine brads, ditto
59—One cask containing—
1 packet, ½-cwt., 12 oz. headed bills, much
2 ditto, each ½-cwt., ¾ shoe bills, ditto
1 ditto, 20,000 2lb. tip nails, ditto
1 ditto, 10,000 ½lb. round tips, ditto
12 parcels, 4 gross heel tips, ditto
58—One cask containing—
2 packets, each ½-cwt., ¾ shoe bills, much
3 ditto, ditto ditto, 2, 3, and 4 square hobs, ditto
1 ditto, 10,000 6lb. hobs, wedge, ditto.
Terms, cash. 12478

TOWNSEND AND SON'S SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES.
Manufactured expressly for this climate.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by Auction, at the Royal Hotel, TO-MORROW, Friday, June 27th, at eleven o'clock,
1 Elegant semi-cottage rosewood pianoforte
1 Ditto cottage ditto ditto
1 Ditto ditto fret-work front ditto ditto
1 Improved mahogany square ditto
1 Elegant grand square mahogany ditto, with carved legs, raised top, &c.
Terms at sale. 12485

APOLLONICON, CREMONA VIOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, AND FLUTINA.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, TO-MORROW, Friday, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
An Apollonicon, playing 30 modern quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, &c., arranged for dancing
A fine toned Cremona Violin, in case
A ditto ditto Spanish Guitar
A large size and powerful Flutina.
Terms—Cash. 12484

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, removed for convenience of sale, to the Royal Hotel.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, on FRIDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture and other effects, belonging to a gentleman leaving the colony, and consisting of—
Loo, card, occasional, and dining tables
Hair stuffed and damask seated couches and chairs
Chiffoniers, bookcase, and cabinet
Hair and cane seated chairs and couch
Fine toned square pianoforte by Collard
Brussels carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
Plated articles, china and glassware
Chimney and other ornaments, clock
Bedsteads, bedding, &c.
Wardrobe, chests drawers, washstands, &c.
Commode and bedroom chairs, and sofa
Worktable, reclining and easy chairs
Kitchen dresser, tables, and various other effects.
Terms—Cash. 12486

SPLENDID LARGE CHIMNEY GLASSES, in tasty and richly gilt frames.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, on FRIDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock,
Two splendid large chimney glasses, 60 x 50
One ditto ditto ditto ditto 62 x 44
Two ditto ditto ditto ditto 50 x 40
Three handsome ditto ditto 36 x 24
Three ditto ditto ditto 33 x 25
Terms—Cash. 12487

Elegant and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes—now landing ex Gambia, for unreserved sale by auction, by

MR. EDWARD SALAMON at the Royal Hotel, on FRIDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock,
One elegant and fashionable zebra wood microcordon pianoforte, 6½ octave, new Albert fall, moulded checks, frets, blue silk curtain, &c.—by Allison
One elegant and fashionable cottage pianoforte, 6½ octave, new Albert fall, shell door, moulded checks, carved brackets, crimson silk, &c.—Holmes' Patent
One elegant and fashionable rosewood piccolo pianoforte, 6¾ octave, O. G. fall, long fret, crimson silk curtain, &c.—Holmes patent.

☞ These instruments having been selected in London by a person whose judgment and taste can be fully relied on, are confidently recommended to the notice of those desirous of obtaining a thorough good instrument and an elegant article of furniture.
Terms, cash. 12488

THE CARGO OF THE JAMES GIBSON,
From the Mauritius.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 27th June, at 11 o'clock, the undermentioned goods, now landing, ex JAMES GIBSON:—
200 Casks molasses
50 Bales gunny bags
224 Coils coir rope
12 Bales coir fibre
30 Casks claret
56 Ditto brandy
After the above,
170 Bags fine sugar.
Terms at sale. 12475

RICH CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
One case rich white and colored China crape SHAWLS.
Terms at sale. 12474

THIRTY-FIVE PACKAGES CHOICE FANCY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 1st July,
A choice assortment of the undermentioned goods, just landed, and positively to be sold without reserve,
Rich black satin Polkas, elegantly trimmed
Ditto ditto velvet ditto
Ditto coloured ditto and satin
Ditto French merino, cloth, cashmere, and plaid
A splendid assortment of children's frocks, pelisses, cloaks, and jackets
Ditto ditto rich winter shawls
Ditto ditto Berlin cloaks and caps
Ditto ditto children's muffs and tippets
Ditto ditto baby robes and frocks
Ditto ditto French flowers
Ditto ditto rich bandanas and corahs
Ditto ditto black silks and satinets
Rich fancy cashmere plaids
Ditto French merinos
Ditto dark fancy bonnet ribbons
Terms at sale. 12476

SUPERB AND ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, on an early day,
Five very superior Pianos, by Broadwood, and Collard and Collard, and without exception the most elegant and superb instruments ever imported. 12386

FRIDAY'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE

MR. J. H. ATKINSON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
17 Bales Wool
1200 Sheepskins
27 Casks Tallow
264 Hides
Terms at sale. 12357

WOOL, TALLOW, BEEF, &c,
Ex William Hill, from Port Albert.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MOORE'S WHARF, on SATURDAY, 28th June, at 10 o'clock,
70 Bales wool
93 Casks tallow
27 Tierces prime mess beef.
Terms - Cash. 12467

SALT PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, SOAP, Palings, Shingles, Boards, Flour, Biscuit, &c.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at the Old Queen's Wharf (Macnamara's), TO-MORROW, Friday, 27th June, at eleven o'clock,
78 tierces prime Port Phillip beef (Watson and Wight)
40 ditto ditto
10 half-tierces sheep's tongues
2 tierces ox tongues
6 hogsheads salted legs of mutton
30 bags flour
10 ditto biscuit
3 firkins butter
40 boxes best soap, each 1 cwt.
35 drums cod-fish
400 broad palings
1000 shingles
Pine boards.
Terms at sale. 12290

SOCIABLE AND HOODED GIG.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, June 27, at 11 o'clock,
A strong and well finished Sociable, perfectly sound and new, with patent axles, and lined with drab cloth, suitable for either town or country use. Also
A second-hand Gig, just received from the Coach-Builder's, after undergoing thorough repair.
Terms, cash.
☞ To be seen at the yard of the Auctioneer. 12371

Weekly Produce Sale.
WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, AND HIDES.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock,
111 bales wool
2005 sheepskins
42 casks tallow
151 salted hides.
Terms, Cash. 12292

BERGEN-AP-ZOOM.
Indisputably the Gem of the New England stations.

☞ By order of the Attorneys of the heirs of the late John M'Lean, Esq., with positive instructions to sell.

TERMS: One third Cash; and the residue by approved bills, at six and twelve months, with bank interest added.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed by the Attorneys of the heirs of the late John M'Lean, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 27th June, 1851, at 11 o'clock,

That unrivalled and magnificent Run, known as
BERGEN-AP-ZOOM,
with the choice flocks now upon it, consisting of the following, as per return of 24th April, 1851, viz.—
1425 yearling ewes
1150 two year old ditto
1149 three year old ditto
1146 four year old ditto
1148 five year old ditto
1082 six year old ditto
818 mixed, two to five year old ditto
2028 ewe lambs, of September last
1464 one and two year old wethers
1427 two year old ditto
1666 four year old ditto
2026 wether lambs, of September last
606 rams
187 selected ram lambs

17,325 more or less
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

And as the fattening nature of the run has always enabled the manager to fatten such stock as he wished, he has regularly culled all inferior and old sheep for boiling, leaving the whole of the flocks now on the run undoubtedly first-class sheep, both as regards size and quality of wool; and with reference to this latter, it is only necessary to state that the average price per fleece, including ewes, realized for the clip of 1849, was nearly
FOUR SHILLINGS PER FLEECE.

The sheep were shorn in November last, so that by the time the purchaser takes delivery, they will have nearly a full fleece upon their backs, to say nothing of the heavy crop of lambs which will be forthcoming within a month or two of taking possession; indeed it may almost be said that the fleece and the lambs, with the deposit, will pay the cost of purchase.

THE STATION
is too well known by every person acquainted with the New England district, to need comment. Suffice it to repeat, what is above stated, and the auctioneers do so advisedly—*it is unquestionably the very best run in the district.*

The improvements are very complete, and in keeping with the wants of so extensive an establishment, comprising amongst others the following, viz.:—
Cottage of four apartments, with detached kitchen and store, shingled.
Overseer's dwelling of four rooms, shingled.
Five servants' huts.
Substantial barn.
Two three-stalled stables.
Boiling house, with pots complete, and room attached for storing tallow and skins.
Also, tool house.
Capital woolshed, recently erected, 100 feet by 28 feet, very complete, shingled, floored, and battened; with bins for wool classing, strong lever press. Also, a paved yard attached, and substantial drafting yards.
Stockyard.
Two cultivation paddocks, of thirty-three acres.
Grazing paddocks, of 400 acres.
Seven substantial huts, at out-stations.
Hurdles for 20,000 sheep.
&c. &c. &c.

The Station is in effective working condition with drays, tarpaulins, about 30 working bullocks, three draught and four saddle horses, with a supply of stores, flour, wheat, and rock salt, sufficient to carry on the concern to the end of January next.

☞ Most earnestly is the attention of capitalists called to this sale, for it is no figure of speech to say that under proper management a few years will suffice to make a fortune out of the property. Intending purchasers are especially invited to confer with the Auctioneers upon the advantages connected with this concern, and which can be shown in actual figures to have within it the means for obtaining a result scarcely to be credited save by those who have been reaping a golden harvest out of sheep purchases made within the last few years! 9856

TWO DAYS' SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Just landed from the Bondicar.
To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Gunsmiths, Storekeepers, Stationers, Print-sellers, and General Dealers.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st, and WEDNESDAY, 2nd July,

47 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE.
Say, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock,
SADDLERY—Best hogskin saddles, boys' ditto, ladies' quilted ditto; Weymouth, Pelham, and snaffle bridles; martingales, curbs, Chifney bits, heads and reins, saddle trees, whips, blankets, rugs, check, body rollers, stirrup leathers, knee caps, &c.
GIG HARNESS.
HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, FIRE-ARMS, &c.
Claret frames, liqueur stands, pickle frames, egg stands, butter stands and covers
Ramrods, cutlery
Double and single barrel guns and rifles, with equipments complete; walking-stick gun, with rifle and pistol barrels
Air-guns, revolvers
Pistols, Mameluke pistols, with German silver stocks, &c.; pocket pistols, mathematical instruments, measuring tapes, rules, bullet moulds, wadding punches, nipple keys, gun worms, revolver guns, travelling cases, ink-stands, egg boilers, cash boxes, shot flasks
UMBRELLAS.
Gothic trays, in great variety
PAPIER MACHE TABLES, &c.
Japanned cruet frames, snuff-boxes
Tea and coffee pots
Wire gauze dish covers
Enamelled buttons, for children's dresses
Rat traps, mail axles, cut tacks, screws
DEED BOXES, CASH BOXES, candle boxes, syringes, gun flints, percussion caps.
Elegant japanned and enamelled trays, baskets, plate-warmers, knife-trays, spice-boxes, &c.
Also, Britannia tea and coffee pots.
On WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock,
Foolscap, post, and note paper, in great variety
Steel pens, pencil cases
Cards, multum in parvo cards
Pocket-books, papeteries
Envelopes in great variety
SUPERIOR OIL PAINTINGS.
Framed Engravings, embracing—
Seafights, land engagements, marine pictures, landscapes, historical subjects, &c., amongst which are, "Trial of Charles I."—"Trial of Earl Strafford"—"Dying Camel in the Desert" "Slave Market in Constantinople"—"Canterbury Pilgrims"—"Cross Purposes" "Departure of Israelites"—"Opening of the Sixth Seal"—"Bolton Abbey"—"Showing the Horse"—"Rubens in his Studio"—"The first Appeal"—"The last Appeal"—"The first Parting"—"The Dawn of Love,"—"Cranmer Revoking his Recantation"—"Eve of the Deluge." And an immense variety of other good impressions of prints from celebrated pictures.
Terms at sale. 12469

BERGEN-AP-ZOOM.

☞ THE undersigned beg to direct the attention of capitalists and others to the important sale of the abovenamed sheep property, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, Friday, 27th June, at eleven o'clock
See Advertisements.
12466 MORT AND BROWN.

"KERRY."
A beautiful Station in the Moreton Bay district, capable of depasturing 20,000 Sheep, with very complete improvements, and the following Stock, viz.:—
2794 Ewes of ages
1224 Wethers and Rams

4018 more or less.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that very valuable and extensive sheep station called
"KERRY,"
with 4018 Sheep, situate on the Albert River, within 50 miles of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, and capable of supporting 20,000 sheep.

The excellent qualities and several advantages of this station are well known. It commands an almost unlimited run to the south and east, being the most easterly station on the river. In short, as a sheep station, it posesses advantages over any other in that neighbourhood, is most complete, in full working order, and always abundantly watered by the river, creeks, and lagoons.

The SHEEP, consisting of 2794 ewes and 1244 wethers and rams, are mostly young; are sound and healthy, and have never been diseased.

The WOOL is of first-rate quality.
☞ For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale. 11880

THIS DAY, June 26.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
(On account of the Colonial Government,)
One CAST HORSE from the country police.
Terms - Cash. 12442

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.
On account of whom it may concern. By order of John Buchanan, Esq., Colonial Storekeeper.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely, ex Bondicar,
19 Pair Blue cloth Trousers
14 Pair Wellington Boots
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash. 12337

THURSDAY, June 26.
BROWN SHEETING, WOOLBAGGING, and Woolpacks. On account of whom it may concern, ex Elizabeth Brown, Killea, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
NO.
§ 75— 8 Pieces brown sheeting, 1230 yards, damaged
§ 76— 7 Ditto ditto 1071 ditto, ditto
§ 77— 5 Ditto woolbagging 451 ditto, ditto
§ 78— 4 Ditto ditto 361 ditto, ditto
§ 79-100 Woolpacks, damaged
§ 82— 49 Ditto, ditto
§ 85— 51 Ditto, ditto
§ 86— 39 Ditto, ditto
„— 13 Ditto, much ditto
§ 87— 28 Ditto, damaged
§ 88— 26 Ditto, ditto
„— 15 Ditto, much ditto
§ 89—100 Ditto, ditto ditto
Also,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Windsor, Pryce, master, from London, damaged by sea water,
NO.
§ 96—18 Woolpacks, damaged
§ 97—50 Ditto, ditto
Terms—Cash. 12280

THURSDAY, 26th June.
EXTENSIVE SALE.
BEDFORD'S BIRMINGHAM PATTERNS RICH CUT GLASS for the Exhibition of 1851; Papier Mâché and Plated Ware, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, The following superior goods, just landed, ex Elizabeth Brown:
Bedford's Exhibition patterns Rich Cut Glass, in pure crystal, emerald, and ruby, consisting of—
Pairs and sets decanters
Single ditto
Butter coolers, coloured and engraved
Butter, finger, and sugar basins
Cream jugs, celery vases
Claret and water jugs
Champagne and wine glasses
Honey cups, fruit stands, ice plates
RICH CUT GLASS LUSTRES, with spangles, &c.
Lane's very elaborate papier maché boudoir tables
Ditto folios, hand bellows, &c.
LOUIS QUATORZE shape Japan trays, pearl inlaid
A SET SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED BEEF STEAK OR CURRY DISHES, forming into 8
SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED cruet stands
Ditto coloured glass hock stands
Ditto liqueurs, cake baskets
Bachelors' tea kettles
Superior sugar baskets
Mustard pots
Snuffers and trays, spectacles
Gold-plated watch keys, and eye glasses
Terms at sale. 12091

FRIDAY, 27th June.
HOLLOW-WARE, IRONMONGERY, TOOLS, BRUSHES, WEIGHTS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
§ 7—1 Hogshead.
Tinned tea kettles and saucepans, of sizes; and round pots, of sizes.
§ 8 1 Puncheon.
Pairs of bastard bellows, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch, octagon beech chisel handles, assorted, brad hafts, two feet rules, 7 inch two-bolt rim locks, rack pullies, Lancashire hammers, (handled) assorted sizes, Kent hammers, assorted, shingling hatchets, cards snuffers, cutting pliers, iron braces, sets iron weights, from 4lbs. down, cast butt hinges, best screws of sizes, pliers, &c.
Sets shoe brushes, sash tools, ground paint tools
Hat brushes, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 11993

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF HARDWARE, Britannia Metal Ware, Cutlery, Copper Tea-kettles, Violins, &c.
Without Reserve.
16 PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS,
Now landing, ex Bolivar.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will dispose of the above by auction, at his Mart, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
No. 1 to 7 - 7 Casks.
Pairs of 10, 12, and 14 inch candlesticks, pairs of chamber candlesticks, tea bells, Britannia metal tea-pots, 4, 5, and 6 gills, with metal and black handles, Britannia metal coffee-pots, 4, 5, and 6 gills, with metal and black handles, &c.
§ 8 to 10 - and 16 to 18—6 Cases.
Pairs of carvers, sets table knives and forks, (50 pieces), cards of penknives, razors, cards of scissors, &c.
§ 11 and 12 - 2 Casks.
Light round and oval copper tea-kettles, barrel handles, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 16 pints
§ 97—Case
Violins.
Terms at sale. 11992

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.
GIN IN DEMIJOHNS.
Ex Maid of Erin.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Store, Queen's-place, on FRIDAY, June 27, at half past ten o'clock precisely,
22 Demijohns gin, 14 gallon each, now on board the Maid of Erin, lying at the Flour Company's Wharf, and which the purchasers may bond where they think proper.
Terms - cash. 12417

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.
PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
Just arrived, ex Bondicar.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at Pollard's Bonded Store, Queen's Place, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
47 Kegs prime Negrohead Tobacco, in beautiful condition, ex Bondicar, from London, imported from America, in the present year.
Terms cash.—No reserve. 12338

SATURDAY, 28 June.
A CLOSING SALE.
Lease of VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, 537, George-street North, near Jamison-street, known as
THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA BUILDINGS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the Chairman of the Bank of Australia to sell by public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, June 28, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

The Lease of all those spacious Premises, known as the Bank of Australia Buildings, in the heart of George-street, Sydney.

This desirable property consists of five rooms, forming an excellent suite of offices on the first floor, now occupied by the bank; also, two rooms on the upper story.

These seven rooms will be vacant, and are suitable for offices.

The basement is let to a good tenant, whose tenancy will expire in about twelve months, and there are tenants in two other rooms on the first and second floor.

The purchaser will sit nearly rent free, and have seven excellent rooms at his command.

The Lease will expire on the 15th December, 1852, and there are no rates or taxes payable by the tenant.

Possession on the 1st July next.
Also, at the same place and time,
The Auctioneer will sell Office and Board-room Desks and Tables, Iron Safe, Deed-boxes, &c.
Clock, and other Furniture of the Bank.
N.B.—This is a closing sale.
*** For further particulars enquire at the Bank of Australia, or of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 12019

SATURDAY, June 21.
SHEEPSKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock precisely,
32 Bundles, containing about 1280 sheep-skins
83 Sheepskins.
Terms, cash. 12418

TUESDAY, JULY 1.
SARDINES,
SALAD OIL.
Just landed ex Bolivar.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on TUESDAY, 1st July, at twelve o'clock precisely,
§ 99 to 104.
6 cases, containing ½ lbs.; sardines, each 200 tins
§ 105 to 109.
5 cases, containing 1 lbs.; sardines, each 100 tins
§ 36 to 95.
60 cases, quarts, salad oil
Terms at sale 12419

TUESDAY, July 1.
TO LINEN DRAPERS, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers.—Grey Calicoes, 5-4 and 7-8 Prints, 7-4 Coburgs, Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, on TUESDAY, July 1, at eleven o'clock precisely,
The following first class goods, just landed, ex Bolivar—
§ 13 to 15, 3 bales.
100 Pieces 40-inch grey calicoes
§ 19 to 21, to 25 to 31, to 35, 11 bales.
610 Pieces 5-4 prints, new patterns
§ 32, 33, 35, 5 bales.
300 Pieces 7-8 prints
§ 22 to 34, 3 bales.
149 Pieces 7-4 Coburgs, superior quality
§ 96, 1 case.
6 Dozen cashmere boots
6 Ditto lasting ditto
6 Ditto 6 to 9 welts ditto
6 Ditto 6 to 9 enamel straps.
Terms at sale. 12420

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JULY.
HARVEY'S INDIA BEER and PORTER,
In hogsheads.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Bon-Accord Wharf, adjoining the Queen's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 hogsheads Harvey's India Beer
15 ditto ditto Porter
In prime condition.
Will be sold in lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale. 12430

TUESDAY, JULY 1.
TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
11 PACKAGES of SUPERIOR GOODS,
just arrived, ex Gambia,
CONSISTING OF—
Moleskin; West of England Cloth; Twill Cords; Moleskin, Black Cloth, and fancy Doe Trousers; fancy Thibet, Silk, Satin, Cloth, and Cassimere Waistcoats; fancy Doe Fishing Coats; Black and Olive Cloth Coats; fancy Regatta Shirts; fine Long-cloth Shirts; superior Blue Serge Shirts, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on TUESDAY, 1st July, at eleven o'clock precisely,
§ 1 Case.
2 Pieces 3-4 drab moleskin
2 Ditto 3-4 self ditto
6 Ditto 3-4 drab livery cloth
§ 2 Case.
2 Pieces printed moleskin
1 Ditto ditto shepherds' plaid ditto
4 Ditto fancy plaid ditto
1 Ditto 3-4 eight-shaft twill cord
1 Ditto 3-4 D.G. ditto
§ 3 Case.
7 Ends 6-4 black superfine cloth
2 Ditto ditto West of England ditto
§ 4 Case.
150 Pairs stout drab mole trousers
§ 5 Case.
150 Pairs superior drab mole trousers
§ 6 Case.
150 Pairs superior mole trousers, double stitched
§ 7 Case.
34 Dozen men's waistcoats, comprising—R.C. fancy thibet, wool plaid, watered poplin fancy barathea, corded silk, embossed silk, black satin, black cloth, and black cassimere, of superior material and workmanship
§ 8 Case.
36 Men's fancy doe fishing coats
36 Ditto black cloth ditto
24 Ditto olive cloth ditto
12 Pair men's black cloth trousers
36 Ditto ditto fancy doe ditto
§ 9 Case.
20 Dozen F B. fancy regatta shirts
20 Ditto ditto extra long ditto ditto
§ 10 Case.
30 Dozen F.B. fine longcloth shirts, linen collars, &c.
§ 11 Bale.
25 Dozen superior blue serge shirts.
Terms - Cash. 12453

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, June 26, 1851.